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BEAUTIFULLY ILLUSTRATED.

Price 75 Cents.

For sale in Honolulu by all book and
news dealers.

The J. A. Cummins came in from
Oahu ports late last night. She will
sail again for Waimanalo only at 10
a. m. today.

IS IT COMPANY C OR THE GERMANS?

Excellent Competitive Drill on
the Parade Grounds.

PORTUGUESE MAKE BEST SHOW.

Only Four Companies in Field—Captains Al-
lowed to See Program Before Going on
Grounds—Few Bad Mistakes Made—Pre-
sident Dole Present—Big Crowd Present.

The long and anxiously-looked for
competitive drill has come and gone
and now the \$100 prize offered by Presi-
dent Dole no longer dangles in the air
to lure the aspiring military men on.
The drill, planned for a year ago last
January and postponed on account of
the rebellion, was most successful and
showed what excellent results have
been obtained from the National Guard
of Hawaii during its comparatively
short existence. It is a matter much to
be regretted that more than Companies
A, C, D and G did not come into the
fight, but probably they were a little
too modest and retiring and did not
care to present themselves before the
public. However, the four companies
that did enter need not feel ashamed of
their work for they would give any of
the military organizations in the States
a pretty tough tussle and would most
likely come out on top.

The parade grounds in front of the
drill shed were roped off for the drill
last night and soldiers were posted at
regular intervals to keep out the in-
quisitive crowd of watchers.

A row of seats directly in front of
the drill shed served to accommodate
prominent men and their wives.

In the center was President Dole ac-
companied by Col. Soper, Major Potter
and Captain Pratt.

To the right was a table with three
seats for the accommodation of the
Judges, Col. Fisher, Captain Appleton
of Boston and Ensign Stanworth of the
U. S. S. Adams.

Companies A, C, D and G assembled
in the drill shed at 7 o'clock. The cap-
tains then drew lots according to rank
and found themselves in the following
positions:

First—Co. G, Captain J. Kea.
Second—Co. D, Captain C. McCarthy.
Third—Co. A, Captain P. Smith.
Fourth—Co. C, Captain J. Camara.

The movements laid down for the
drill and given out long before the
time, allowing each Captain time to
study and commit the same to mem-
ory, a thing very seldom done in events
of the kind, were as follows:

To form the company.
Fall in; alignments; rests; facings.
Open ranks; close ranks.
Complete manual of arms, as adopted
by the First Regiment, N. G. H.

Loadings and firings.
Turn and halt.
Turn and advance.
Being in line, march by the flank.
Being in line, form column of fours
and halt.

Being in line, march column of fours
to the front.

Oblique in column of fours and re-
sume the direct march.

On right (or left) into line.
Right (or left) front into line.

Pass obstacles.
Being in column of fours, form col-
umn of twos or files.

Being in column of twos or files, form
column of fours.

Being in line, form column of platoons
and move forward without halt-
ing.

Being in line, form column of platoons
to the front.

Being in column of platoons, form
company to the front.

EXTENDED ORDER DRILL.

Being in column of fours, form line
of squads to the front.

Being in line of squads, deploy as
skirmishers.

Fire kneeling and lying down.

Rally by squad and platoon.

Assemble.

Being in column of fours, form line
of squads to right or left.

Deploy, lie down, fire three volleys,
rally by squad and platoon.

Assemble.

Being in line, deploy as skirmishers
on center squad.

Change direction to the right (or
left).

Advance by rushes.

First platoon fire two volleys, second
platoon forward.

Rapid fire.

To the charge.

Charge.

COMPANY G.

As the Executive building bell struck
eight, Company G, composed of H-
awaiians, marched out upon the parade
grounds, making a fine appearance, and
gaining at once the plaudits of the
crowd. Captain Kea was not entirely
at ease, and though he did not appear
to be "rattled," he certainly did not
have his commands at his tongue's end.
His men got mixed up on platoon move-
ments in the beginning, and then sev-

eral commands were left out, while un-
necessary ones were put in.

The crowning feature of G's work
was the manual of arms, which was al-
most perfect. This was full of the snap
that does so much good to the heart
of the military man. The firing was
as if by one man, and the applause re-
ceived at this time was merited.

COMPANY D.

Next came Captain McCarthy with
his men, and some very good drilling
was put up. Captain McCarthy has had
his company in charge only a short
time, but during that period he has ac-
complished marvelous results, as shown
by what he did on the parade ground
last night. He handled his men well,
and seemed to know just what he was
doing.

COMPANY A.

There was a tread of many feet in
the drill shed, and then Captain Smith
with his Germans marched out, each
man whispering to himself, "A wins."
There was a burst of applause as they
appeared on the parade grounds, for
people seemed to think that they would
certainly carry off the prize. In the be-
ginning one or two of the men turned
to the right when "Left face" was
given. One or two other breaks were
made and then the men pulled them-
selves together and gave an exhibition
of fine drilling, which was decidedly
ahead of the efforts of the other two
companies.

In firing, kneeling and lying down,
Captain Smith forgot to give the men
time to adjust their sights, by com-
manding, "Two hundred yards—com-
mence firing," in quick succession.

Perhaps Company A did the best
drilling in double time of any company
on the field. The alignment was almost
perfect. In "four's right about" there
was absolutely no fault to be found.

Company A marched into the drill
shed confident that they had won the
prize. As they broke ranks they set up
a great shout.

COMPANY C.

The Portuguese appeared cool as cu-
cumbers, with Captain Camara in com-
mand. It was now that the spectators
were to see the finest drilling of the
evening, and all the little but impor-
tant points in tactics carried out. The
first of these was noticed when Captain
Camara sheathed his sword after the
command, "Fall out." The other cap-
tains failed to do this; and then again
in going through the manual of arms
the company was placed in open ranks.

Although this is not absolutely nec-
essary, it gives a better appearance and
makes it easier for the men. Through-
out all the movements there was precision;
the distances were well gauged and the
men were handled skillfully. Things
seemed to go along as if they had to
do so, as if mistakes were impossible.

When they retired from the field there
was a cry of "Bueno!" from various
parts of the parade grounds, but the
Portuguese said not a word, marched
into the drill shed, broke ranks and
went home.

The judges then met to compare
notes and to decide finally on the merits
of the various companies concerned.
The result was not given for publica-
tion last night, but it is pretty well
settled in the minds of military men
that it will be as follows:

First—Company C.
Second—Company A.
Third—Company G.
Fourth—Company D.

Among the several hundred people
present on the grounds were Dr. and
Mrs. Day, Mrs. McGrew, Miss McGrew,
Miss Halstead, Dr. and Mrs. Wood, En-
sign and Mrs. Brown, the Misses Afong,
Captain Watson of the U. S. S. Adams,
W. F. Allen and Judge Perry.

Robbery of Campbell

Trial of Oliver W. Winthrop Set for
September 1st.

District Attorney Barnes Tries to Hurry Mat-
ters—Judge Wallace Not in
Favor of This.

Oliver W. Winthrop will be tried on
Tuesday, September 1st, on the indict-
ment charging him with the robbery of
James Campbell, the Hawaiian million-
aire, says the Chronicle of Aug. 22.

District Attorney Barnes asked for and
earlier date, but Winthrop objected on
the ground that he was entitled to a
reasonable length of time in which to
prepare for his defense.

When the case was called yesterday
Mr. Barnes suggested that it be set
down for trial next Tuesday. He em-
phasized the fact that Prosecuting Wit-
ness Campbell was a resident of Hono-
lulu and anxious to leave for home as
soon as possible.

Attorney Bell promptly objected to
the fixing of such an early date, and, in
support of his application, read an affi-
davit of Winthrop. The affidavit re-
cited that unless a reasonable continu-
ance was granted Winthrop would be
unable to properly prepare for his de-
fense. The prisoner complained of his
close confinement. He was allowed, he
said, to see only his wife, his attorneys
and newspaper reporters. He charged
that since his arrest the police authori-
ties had given out various false and
defamatory statements which had noth-
ing to do with the case. This was
done, he believes, to prejudice the pub-
lic against him so that it would be al-
most impossible to secure a fair jury.

Winthrop further deposed that the
full force of the Police Department and
also the services of private detectives
were being employed to secure evidence
against him. He was embarrassed, he

said, in the preparation of his defense
by his poverty and his inability to fur-
nish the \$30,000 bail fixed by the com-
mitting magistrate. Winthrop asked
that the case should be continued for
at least thirty days.

In opposition to such a long post-
ponement District Attorney Barnes
called attention to the fact that Win-
throp was arraigned on the 14th inst.,
and that he had had all the time since
to prepare for trial. Barnes read from
the decision of the Supreme Court in
the Fredericks case to show that the
length of continuance to be granted is
almost entirely a matter of discretion
with the Court.

Judge Wallace, in passing on the mo-
tion, said that he felt called upon to
follow the law as declared by the Su-
preme Court in the Fredericks case.
He noticed in the decision that ten days
would be a reasonable continuance.
Under the circumstances he did not
consider that it was advisable to pre-
judice the proceedings in the Winthrop
case by a display of too much haste.
Following this statement Judge Wal-
lace, of his own motion, set the case
for Tuesday, September 1st.

At the request of the police authori-
ties Winthrop was ordered into the
custody of the Sheriff. This brought
about an immediate change of his place
of confinement from the City Prison to
the County Jail.

KAMEHAMEHA NOTES.

Term Will Open Monday With the
Largest Attendance Known There.

New Teachers and Many Improvements—All
Five Graduates of Normal School Get
Fine Appointments.

Kamehameha school will start up
with a boom on Monday—a boom that
goes to show only too well that the
work of the institution is being felt
all over the land and that Hawaiians
are beginning to realize to the full the
advantages that are set forth for the
education of their children.

There have been over thirty-six ap-
plications received, this being more
than ever before in the history of the
institution. Some 101 have promised
to return, and these together with the
new applications will make fifteen over
the number for which accommodations
can be found at Kamehameha.

A. A. Mac 'a, a graduate of Brown
University, the class of '95, will have
charge of mathematics and will also be
book-keeper. Mr. Macurda has a
fine tenor voice and will do a great deal
in the musical circles of the institution.

Mrs. T. E. Wolfenden, a graduate of
the Chicago college of music, will have
charge of the music and will also be as-
signed other academic work.

Miss Grace W. Lisle of Providence,
R. I., has been appointed matron.

A new cottage back of Bernice Pauahi
Bishop hall has been built.

A large boiler is another acquisition
to the working force of the institution.
Last year's graduating class in the
normal school contained five young H-
awaiians whose work proved most sat-
isfactory to their instructors. Everyone
of these has been given a fine position
in one of the schools of the Islands.

M. Hoonani, principal of Kipahulu
school.

W. Meheula, assistant at Waihee with
S. Kellins, also a graduate of Kameha-
meha.

W. Beers, assistant at Honokaa with
Mr. Estep.

W. Naipo, principal of a school near
Lahaina formerly taught by D. Kane-
wani, promoted, also a graduate of
Kamehameha.

I. Pahoe, assistant at Waihole with
C. E. King.

CAMPAIGN EXPENSES.

Hon. Thomas L. James Risks to
Explain Matters.

Where does the money that is raised
for political purposes go to? It goes to
build and furnish the big convention
hall, to pay for music, flags, transpa-
rencias, and when the campaign opens,
speakers, singers and their traveling ex-
penses, the printing of political docu-
ments, posters, handbills, advertising
and a hundred incidental expenses
which in the aggregate amount to con-
siderable sums. These are all legitimate
expenses, says the Hon. Thomas L.
James in the Independent. It may be
asked who pays for the time and the
expenses of the carloads of shouters
who leave the large cities in the inter-
est of their favorite candidates, and
whose business it is to "work up" en-
thusiasm for him in the convention city.

A large proportion of them, like the
delegates, pay their own expenses, and,
just as delegates, esteem it an honor,
and in a certain sense a political ad-
vantage to be able to attend such a
gathering, so the more prominent of
the shouters are thoroughly identified
with the party by their attendance, and
in case of its success have a better
chance of securing recognition from an
official from whom they may desire to
obtain some political appointment. The
expenses of many are paid by political
clubs or organizations in the cities, who
raise money for party purposes on their
own account, and who naturally desire
to do all they can to win success for
the National ticket.

Although I believe the contributions
are generally used for proper purposes,
there is no doubt that a certain class
of politicians believe in using money
for the purchase of delegates and vot-
ers. There is a story told by a promi-
nent politician of New York which pec-
uliarly illustrates the business like
methods of such proceedings. Some few
years ago the members of the colored

delegation from one of the Southern
States to a National convention were
considered rather "uncertain" in regard
to their allegiance to their favorite can-
didate. They intimated that they were
open to the power of persuasion, if it
came to them in a financial form. Mr.
B., who had charge of the funds, saw
their leader and agreed to defray the
expenses of the delegation, they having
been elected for a certain candidate,
whom they were to vote for in the con-
vention. He paid \$3,000. The conven-
tion was held and the colored members
voted for another candidate. Immedi-
ately after the convention they had the
effrontery to demand \$1,000 more, on
the claim that their expenses amounted
to \$4,000, and saying that if he did not
pay them promptly they would sue him
for it.

As a matter of policy alone, aside
from the violation of good morals, the
improper use of money in political
campaigns is really a source of weak-
ness instead of strength. Its use does a
party more harm than good. The people
who are in politics simply for pay and
for what they can "get out of it" are
really of no benefit to an organization.
Among our public speakers the most
distinguished ones and those who ren-
der the greatest service to the party—
men, for instance, like Chauncey M.
Depew, Warner Miller, Charles Emory
Smith, Joseph H. Choate and many
others who might be named in both of
the great parties—such men do not re-
ceive pay for their speeches.

Peep Into Spanish Hospitals.

VANCOUVER, B. C., August 22.—
Advices from Tokio state that Japane-
se Surgeon Murata, who went officially
to Cuba some months ago, has written
to the Tokio papers his opinion of the
Spanish Government Hospital at Hava-
na. He estimates the status of
Spanish surgery very low and the nurs-
ing as slovenly and negligent, the
wounded soldiers being roughly treated
by the surgeons and nurses. The lat-
ter appear to be laboring with dirty
limbs and bad manners. He cannot,
he says, bring himself to describe all
he saw.

To Fight Mahdists.

BRUSSELS, August 20.—The Solr
says Baron De Hanis, commanding a
strong force, has taken the offensive
against the Mahdists in the upper Con-
go. The situation causes the gravest
anxiety. It is feared serious political
differences may arise.

CHINESE VS. JAPANESE.

'Little Brown Men' Getting Work of
California Vineyards.

Many Laborers Arriving at Coast Port—Do
Work Cheaper—Chinese
Not in It.

FRESNO, August 24.—An important
feature of the labor problem in the
vineyards of Fresno county will be seen
this year for the first time. The Japane-
se have driven the Chinese out as
grape-pickers. They have done it by
underbidding them and in doing the
work better and quicker. There have
been Japanese employed in the vine-
yards of the valley for several years, a
few more with each recurring season,
but this year the little brown men from
the island kingdom will take possession
so far as Mongolian labor is concerned.
There are vineyards where none but
white men are employed, and as yet the
Japanese have not gained a footing in
them. But these vineyards which em-
ploy foreign labor will nearly all give
their work this year to the industrious
and energetic Japanese.

The Chinese employment agencies
acknowledge that they are beaten. At
this season of the year it has been cus-
tomary heretofore for Chinese by thou-
sands to flock here from Los Angeles,
San Francisco, Sacramento, Stockton,
San Jose and other points, to pick
grapes. This year they are not coming.
Some of their leading men explain why.
They say that notices have been sent to
them that there will be no employment
for them this season in the Fresno vine-
yards. The Japanese are making con-
tracts at 1/4 cent per tray below what
Chinese have heretofore demanded, and
the Chinese are not disposed to meet the
cut, and consequently will obtain few
contracts. The crop will be short and
there will be less work than last year.

There will be a few Chinese who will
pick grapes. They are nearly all min-
ers from the mountains who have spent
the summer in the placer mines, and
now the season of low water is at hand
and they must wait for fall rains. They
will spend the interim in the vineyards
at low wages rather than remain idle.
It is cheaper for them to do this than
to go elsewhere to obtain work which is
now very hard to find.

In the meantime Japanese laborers
are arriving in large numbers and are
taking the places formerly occupied by
the Chinese.

Owing to over-crowding and bad ven-
tilation, the air of the schoolroom is
often close and impure and teachers,
and pupils frequently suffer from lung
and throat troubles. To all such we
would say, try Chamberlain's Cough
Remedy. For coughs, colds, weak-
lungs and bronchial troubles no other
remedy can compare with it. Says A.
C. Freed Superintendent of Schools,
Prairie Depot, Ohio: "Having some
knowledge of the efficacy of Chamber-
lain's Cough Remedy I have no hesita-
tion in recommending it to all who suf-
fer from coughs, lung troubles, etc." For
sale by all druggists and dealers.
Benson, Smith & Co., agents for the
Hawaiian Islands.

END COMES TO MATABELE WAR,

But Cretans are Fighting For
Their Rights,

AND CUBANS DO NOT REST.

News from Many Nations—Nansen's Ship Re-
turns—Andree Will Not Fly North—Ger-
many Troubled About Samoa—Canadian
Parliament Opened—Li Sets Sail Once More.

LONDON, Aug. 23.—A dispatch to
the Central News from Bulawayo con-
firms the report that the principal Ma-
tabelle chiefs have surrendered to the
British forces, and it is believed here
that the war is ended.

LONDON, Aug. 24.—According to a
special dispatch from Bulawayo, receiv-
ed by the London papers, the Matabele
chiefs promised not to fight the English
forces, provided Cecil Rhodes would
agree to remain in the country and
care for them. They also asked for the
removal of a prominent Government
official, whose conduct they complained
of bitterly.

Cecil Rhodes replied, telling them the
official complained of had already left
the Government service. He then asked
the chiefs whether they were for peace
or war. Secumbo, the leading chief,
laid his gun and assegai before Mr.
Rhodes and signified that they were in
favor of peace. Cecil Rhodes promised
to spare their lives, but said that the
surrender must be unconditional.

At the conclusion of the conference
Secumbo cried: "Go in peace, my father,
greatest of chiefs!"

After describing the scene Cecil
Rhodes is reported to have said: "It
was enough to make life worth living."

without doing injustice to any interest, materially lighten the burden of the people.

"Immediate steps will be taken to effect a settlement of the Manitoba school question, and I have every confidence that when Parliament next assembles this important controversy will have been adjusted satisfactorily. The estimates for the current year will be laid before you forthwith. I hope that when you have given the necessary attention to the consideration of the year's supplies I may be able to relieve you from the duty of further attendance at this session of Parliament."

On request of Sir Charles Tupper, the acting leader of the opposition, the debate on the address in reply to the Governor's speech was postponed until next Monday. After transacting the merely routine business both Houses then adjourned.

ANOTHER PACING MARK.

Joe Patchen Lowers Stallion Record to 2:03 Flat.

RIGBY PARK (Me.), August 21.—The famous pacing stallion Joe Patchen, cut the world's stallion pacing record a quarter of a second, going the mile in 2:03 flat on the Rigby track to-day. Two of the judges watches showed the time to be one-fifth of a second less than 2:03.

It was not a very favorable day for going against records, as a strong westerly wind was blowing when the racing began. After a mile of warming up work the black stallion was started down the track by Curry at a lively clip, with a runner, known as "Little Friend," driven by Charles O'Brien.

A strong head wind was blowing. The judges caught the quarter at 0:30, and with the wind at his back the famous stallion rolled off the second quarter in 0:29. The half was made in 1:00. On the third quarter the time was 0:20, at a two-minute gait.

Joe Patchen gathered himself up for the last quarter, but there he met the strong wind again, against which he slowed down a bit, but crossed the wire in 0:32. The announcement of the mile in 2:03 flat, one-quarter of a second better than the world's stallion pacing record, held by John R. Gentry, set the crowd wild. They lifted Curry, the driver, out of the sulky, swarming from the grand stand on to the track, and cheered like wild men.

Joe Patchen on Wednesday went an exhibition mile in 2:03 and a second mile in 2:04. The weather was more favorable than it was to-day. His former record was 2:04. He is seven years old and is owned by Colonel John S. Taylor of Chicago. He already holds the world's record on a half-mile track of 2:05, made at Mystic Park last week.

LI LEAVES ENGLAND.

Result of His Tour Regarded With Interest in England.

LONDON, Aug. 22.—Li Hung Chang took a special train for Southampton today, where he embarked on the St. Paul for New York.

The results of Li Hung Chang's tour depend much upon his action when he returns to Peking. His first step will be to write a report of his travels for the Emperor, and it is probable that the Ambassador will then retire to private life. His report will be distributed broadcast throughout China, and Li, having retired, will be regarded as having made his representations quite disinterestedly.

If, however, he remains in public life, many of the Chinese will consider his suggestions as having been made for the purpose of obtaining fresh power and regaining his old position. The Emperor of China is said to be favorable to the extension of the railway system of China, and it is felt that if Li Hung Chang retires the Emperor will act upon his suggestions, and it is quite possible that the railway extension will be begun with a foreign railway board similar to the foreign customs commission.

TROUBLE IN BRAZIL.

Insult of Italian Flag Causes Bad Riots.

NEW YORK, August 23.—The Herald's correspondent in Rio Janeiro, Brazil, cables. The situation in relation to the Italian trouble is very dangerous. Great crowds are in the streets and they constantly shout, "Down with Italy! Long live Menelik!" Menelik's portrait is distributed on all hands. The police in strong force guard the Italian Legation. Protests will be made against the Brazilian agitation.

RIO JANEIRO, August 23.—It is rumored that the entire Italian Legation will be withdrawn in consequence of the recent political disturbances in Sao Paulo between the Italians and the Brazilians. The Italian Minister is waiting for instructions from Rome as to his course of action.

Canadian Boat Wins.

TORONTO, Aug. 2.—The royal Canadian cupped boat, Canada defeat the Vencedor the Chicago challenger, to-day in the first race for the international trophy.

The winner made the course in five hours and nineteen minutes, being eleven minutes within the time limit. The race was, for the most part, a drifting match. Twice during the race there was a twelve-miles-an-hour breeze blowing. In this wind the Vencedor showed some gain over her rival, but there was not enough of that sort of weather for the challenger.

BIG STRIKE PLANNED.

Longshoremen All Over the World to Quit Work.

NEW YORK, Aug. 23.—According to statements of members of the Seamen's Union of this and other cities, a movement is in progress for a strike of the seamen and longshoremen all over the world next year.

A. Furuseth of San Francisco, secretary of the Pacific Coast Seamen's Union; E. T. Elderkin of Chicago, secretary of the National Seamen's Union, and Secretary Baxter of the International Longshoremen's Union, have been in correspondence with the leaders of the unions in England, Austria, France, Germany, Australia, Italy, Portugal and other countries with reference to a strike in both the old and new worlds.

They have been in communication with the leaders of unions in the following cities: London, Liverpool, Plymouth, Dover, Marseilles, Lisbon, Naples, Messina, Trieste and others. They also, it is said, are in communication with the leaders in the principal ports of Germany. Nothing definite has been done as to details, but it is alleged that such a strike is being arranged.

WEYLER AGAIN DECREES.

Prohibits Gathering Cuban Coffee as Well as Sugar.

HAVANA, Aug. 24.—The decree that it is said Captain General Weyler will shortly issue prohibiting the grinding of the coming sugar crop will also forbid the gathering of the coffee crop.

Felipe Espanola Travieso, a prisoner of war, was shot at Matanzas today.

A military train having on board the Spanish column under command of Colonel Ceballos came into collision today at the station at Guanaba, in the province of Matanzas, with a freight train. A number of the cars were shattered, and the locomotive of the train bearing the soldiers was wrecked. Twenty soldiers were injured. The engineer of the military train was arrested on suspicion of being responsible for the accident.

A party of insurgents attempted to destroy a passenger train at El Palmo, province of Matanzas, by exploding dynamite beneath it. Fortunately, however, no one was injured. It is said that a train was derailed today between Jovellanos and Colon, but no details of the affair can yet be obtained.

HIT ON A ROCK.

Cruiser Imperieuse Has a Narrow Escape from Serious Disaster.

VICTORIA, B. C., Aug. 23.—The northwest coast of this island appears an unfortunate cruising ground for the flagships of her majesty's North Pacific squadron. No fewer than three in succession met with more or less serious damage there. The Imperieuse, which arrived only a few weeks ago from England, flying Admiral Palliser's flag, is the latest of these, and the extent of her misfortune cannot be definitely determined until she returns to Esquimaux.

The Imperieuse left last Friday on a cruise intended to occupy ten days. She had reached Nanoose bay, near Nanaimo, Saturday, when a dense fog settled down, combining with heavy bushfire smoke to make navigation extremely difficult. Under these conditions the big cruiser came too close in shore after passing Nanoose head, with the result that she grazed a submerged rock, or rather "steeply-chased" it, in much the same way as the Warspite did when she was damaged to the extent of \$70,000.

CRETANS WERE VICTORIOUS.

Christians Attack Turkish Towns and Capture Booty.

LONDON, Aug. 23.—A dispatch to the Telegraph from Athens says that the most serious fight which is recorded in Crete up to the present time occurred yesterday, when the Christians in the mountains organized a strong expedition against the villages in the Heraklion district. A thousand well armed Turks left Heraklion to protect their property. In the pitched battle which followed the Turks were defeated, losing 80 killed and 47 wounded. The loss of the Christians was smaller. The Cretans captured an enormous booty, hundreds of rifles and thousands of sheep falling into their possession.

RETROD TO HIGH LIFE.

LONDON, August 23.—The betrothal of Queen Wilhelmina of the Netherlands to Prince Bernhard of Saxe-Weimar will be mentioned in Saxe-Weimar.

August 31st and Prince Bernhard was in the Vencedor the Chicago challenger, to-day in the first race for the international trophy.

The full name of the future husband

in English is Bernard-Henry-Charles-Alexander-Hermann-William-Frederick-Frank. He is two years older than Wilhelmina, having been born at Weimar on April 18, 1878.

REBELS WERE REPULSED.

Engagement in Pinar del Rio Results in Disaster.

HAVANA, August 21.—Palace officials gave out a meager report to-day of an engagement in Pinar del Rio province, near Loma del Toro. The combined columns under Colonels Hernandez and Segura had a running fight with a rebel force commanded, it is believed, by Bermudez, who, with his forces, it is alleged, were driven from three splendid positions on the Isabella, Zaza and Arrastia plantations, and finally dispersed.

The cavalry under Bermudez, and his infantry, are said to have been completely demoralized by a raking fire at long range from the artillery of the Spanish columns. In retreating, the rebels abandoned fifteen dead on the field. According to the official statement, none were killed on the Spanish side.

Captain Manco of Colonel Segura's staff and more than a score of privates were wounded, however, several seriously.

GERMANY AND SAMOA.

Demand for Protection From Alleged American Encroachment.

BERLIN, August 23.—The Hamburg Correspondent, a semi-official organ, demands that energetic steps be at once taken to protect German interests in Samoa against the encroachments of "American adventurers." The paper asserts that Americans are seizing the trade in Samoa, ignoring international arrangements entirely.

The Freisinnige Zeitung, replying to this article, says Samoa is not worth quarrelling over with the United States and England.

MACHINERY FOR RUSSIA.

American Appliances for a Big Locomotive Plant.

PHILADELPHIA, August 20.—The British steamship La Leham has been chartered to take machinery for a complete locomotive plant from this port on Saturday to Nijini Novgorod, Russia. The plant will be erected in connection with the Sarmov works and will have the capacity of erecting two hundred locomotives a year. All the foremen and engineers of the new works will be Americans. About 1000 hands will be employed.

KRUEGER WANTS NO WAR.

Denies Rumors That He Would Fight With England.

PRETORIA, Aug. 20.—President Paul Krueger of the Transvaal Republic in an interview declares that the stories attributing hostile intentions on the part of the Transvaal are absolutely inventions spread by people who are angry because England and the Transvaal could not be pushed into a war with each other. In conclusion he expressed the opinion that war between the Transvaal Republic and Great Britain would never occur.

BURIAL OF GAIL HAMILTON.

Funeral Services in the Town of Her Birth and Death.

HAMILTON, Mass., Aug. 20.—The funeral today of Miss Mary Abigail Dodge (Gail Hamilton) was held from her late home in this town this afternoon, and was attended by a large number of friends. The services were very simple. There was reading of Scripture and a prayer, after which there was a brief address by Rev. W. M. Barbour, president of the Congregational College of Canada at Montreal.

BOLIVIA'S NEW PRESIDENT.

Alonso Takes Office and Names His Cabinet.

LIMA (Peru), August 23.—President Alonso of Bolivia has assumed the duties of his office, and prospects for a long-continued peace are excellent. The members of his Cabinet are as follows: Interior, General Sanginez; Foreign Affairs, Manuel Maria Gomez; War, Jorge Obillas; Justice, Macario Pinilla; Finance, Lisimaco Gutierrez.

LOSS OF WOODEN SHIP.

Governor Goodwin Goes Ashore on Princes Island.

BATAVIA, Java, Aug. 21.—The American ship Governor Goodwin, Captain Oakes from New York April 29 for Chefoo, is ashore on Princes Island and is a total wreck. The crew were all saved. The Governor Goodwin was a wooden ship of 1,459 tons, built in Boston in 1877 and owned by Foster & Pray of Boston.

Dynamiter Murphy Insane.

NEW YORK, August 22.—The World's London special says John Murphy, the Irish-American dynamiter, known under the name of Albert George Whitehead, was released from Portland

Prison this morning. The liberated man is reduced to imbecility by his confinement. He would only speak in whispers and his only reply at first to questions was: "Don't speak to me; there is a perjuror in the next compartment listening to hear what I say and by swearing false to take me back to prison." This was said in tones of shuddering fear.

Eclipse of the Sun.

LONDON, Aug. 21.—Norman Lockyer, the well known astronomer and editor of Nature, has written a letter to the Times in which he says the most excellent observations of the recent total eclipse of the sun were obtained by Mr. Shackleton, an astronomer who was conveyed on Sir General Baden-Powell's yacht, the Otaria, to Nova Zembla. He obtained a number of photographs which will go far to neutralize the failure of the astronomical expeditions to Norway and Japan.

Sir John Millais Buried.

LONDON, Aug. 20.—The funeral of Sir John Millais, late president of the Royal Academy, who died August 13th, took place today at St. Paul's Cathedral. The route from the residence to the cathedral was lined by immense crowds. The pallbearers were Lord Roseberry, the Marquis of Cranby, Lord Wolseley, Sir Henry Irving, Sir George Reid, president of the Royal Scottish Academy of Painting; Lord Carlyle, William Holman Hunt, Philip Helmsonges Carron.

Tacoma Can't Refund.

TACOMA, Wash., Aug. 23.—Tacoma's financial troubles have been augmented by Mayor Fawcett vetoing the funding ordinance passed Wednesday by the City Council, whereby outstanding warrants amounting, with interest, to \$1,200,000, were to be funded at once. Mr. Fawcett takes the ground that since the city has had a hard time to meet its interest in the past, it would be poor policy to increase the bonded debt, and thereby increase the yearly interest by \$72,000.

Lord Russell on Arbitration.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 20.—Over 4500 people assembled today to listen to the address of Baron Russell of Killowen, Lord Chief Justice of England, on international arbitration, before the American Bar Association. It was one of the most distinguished audiences ever gathered here. Lord Russell was greeted with hearty applause.

German Fear of Losing Samoa.

BERLIN, Aug. 22.—The Hamburger Correspondent, in an inspired article, speaks of American "intrigues" in Samoa, adding:

"There is a strong feeling in the United States in favor of annexation, and the German interests demand prompt and decisive action."

American Artist Dead.

KANSAS CITY, Aug. 23.—John C. Moyné, a portrait painter of wide reputation, died here this evening, aged 75. Among his canvases are portraits of Abraham Lincoln, to whom he was related, Henry Clay and other old time statesmen. He had lived in Kansas City since 1869.

Andree's Aerial Voyage Abandoned.

TROMSOE, Norway, Aug. 24.—Prof. Andree has arrived here from Danes Island, Spitzbergen, on board the Virgo. He has abandoned for this year his idea of crossing the Arctic region in a balloon, the season having become too far advanced to justify an ascension.

Leprosy Increasing in Prussia.

BERLIN, Aug. 22.—The Government physician, Dr. E. Urbanz, who has been touring East Prussia, reports an increase of leprosy, especially on the Russian frontier, and advises the establishment of a leprosy hospital.

Nansen Done Voyaging.

CHRISTIANIA, Aug. 20.—The Afternoon, in an article on the return of Dr. Nansen, the Arctic explorer, declares that Dr. Nansen says that he will not attempt again to reach the north pole in a ship, but will perhaps lead a sledge expedition from Franz Josef Land, from which place he regards the journey to the pole as not difficult.

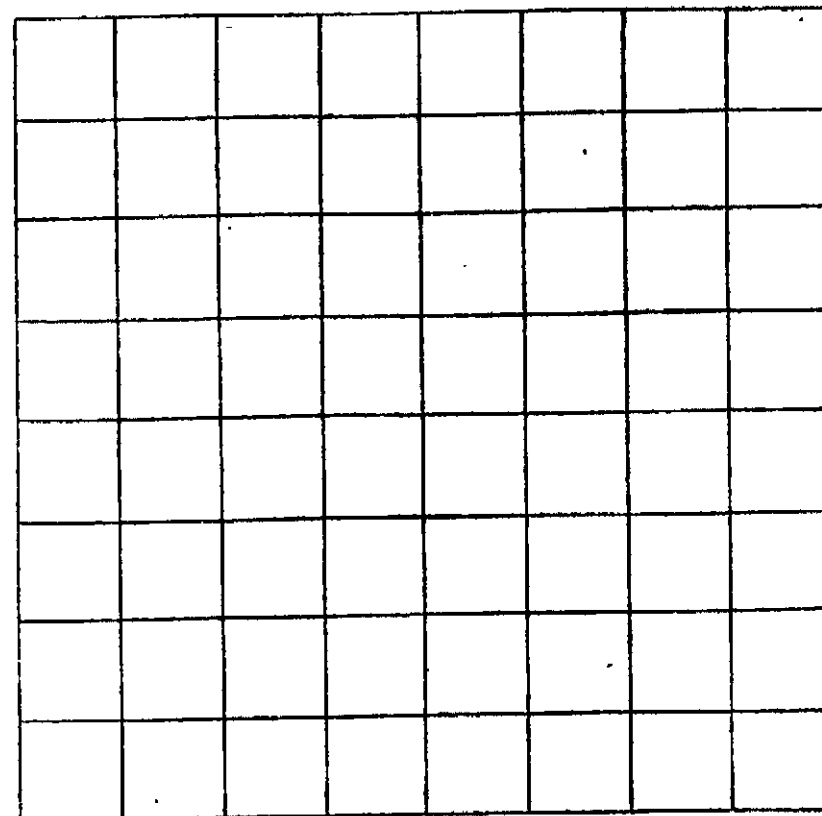
To Blow Up a Castle.

MADRID, Aug. 20.—The Herald asserts that the authorities have discovered a plot to blow up the Castle of La Granja, the residence of the Infanta Isabella, the aunt of the King.

Canadian Statesman Dead.

TORONTO, Ont., Aug. 21.—A private dispatch says that Sir David MacPherson died Sunday on board the steamer Labrador, on his way to Canada from London.

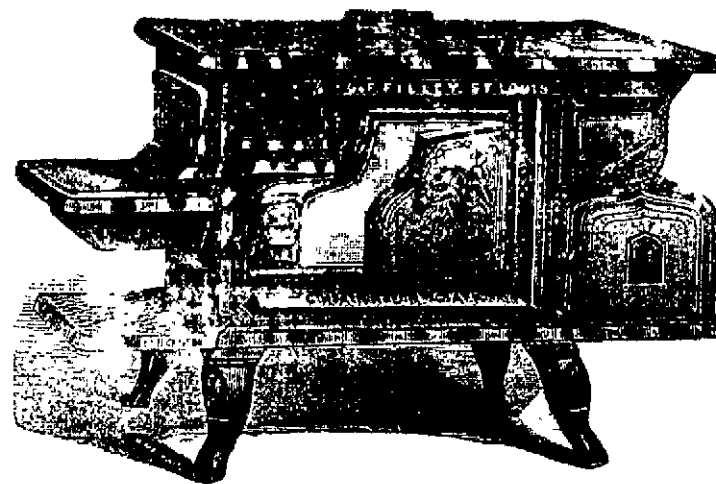
"My boy came home from school one day with his hand badly lacerated and bleeding and suffering great pain," says Mr. E. J. Schall, with Meyer Bros. Drug Co., St. Louis, Mo. "I dressed the wound, and applied Chamberlain's Pain Balm freely. All pain ceased, and in a remarkably short time it healed without leaving a scar. For wounds, sprains, swellings and rheumatism I know of no medicine or prescription equal to it. I consider it a household necessity." The 25 and 50 cent sizes for sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., agents for the Hawaiian Islands.



When the "Japanese boy," whoever he may be, sent in his answer to Puzzle No. 2 he wrote on one side of his paper, "Easy." Consequently the puzzle editor has been in search of a "corker" that would puzzle the brain of the Japanese boy, as well as Commissioner Marsden. Armstrong Smith was interviewed, and Puzzle No. 3 is the result. The solution of the puzzle is given as follows:

The problem is to divide the above (64 squares) into four pieces of paper by three straight cuts, and so to readjust the pieces that there shall be apparently sixty-five squares. Having received the above suggestion, the puzzlers are supposed to go ahead with their shears and finish the solution.

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HOKE SMITH HAS WITHDRAWN.

Can't Stand by Cleveland's Gold Cabinet.

FRANCIS OF MISSOURI NAMED.

Will Become Minister of the Interior—Gold Democrats Hold Convention—New York Republicans in Convention—Report that Cleveland Opposes Third Party—Notes.

NEW YORK, August 22.—The Herald's Washington special says: The resignation of Hoke Smith as Secretary of the Interior has been accepted by the President to take effect September 1st. It is understood that his successor has been agreed upon, but the announcement of his appointment will probably not be made until Secretary Smith has formally given up the reins of the Interior Department.



HOKE SMITH.

Political reasons only have caused the break in the President's Cabinet, and it can be stated on high authority that the personal relations between the President and Secretary are as close and cordial as ever. It can be further stated that in accepting the resignation the President did so with extreme reluctance and regret.

SMITH'S SUCCESSOR NAMED.

David R. Francis of Missouri Selected by Cleveland.

BUZZARD'S BAY (Mass.), August 24.—The announcement was made by President Cleveland at Gray Gables tonight of the appointment of David R. Francis, ex-Governor of Missouri, as Secretary of the Interior, vice Hoke Smith, who recently resigned the Secretaryship because of his financial views. Mr Francis will probably assume office on September 1st, as that is the date named in Secretary Smith's resignation.

WASHINGTON, August 24.—Secretary Smith evinced the greatest satisfaction when he heard the name of his successor. He said in response to a question: "I have the pleasure of an intimate personal acquaintance with Governor Francis and esteem him most highly. He is a man of marked ability. Of course, I feel a deep interest in the department, and don't know any one to whom I would more willingly turn it over."

Secretary Smith immediately telegraphed his congratulations to Governor Francis. He expects to relinquish his office to his successor on the 1st of September.

SUPPORTER OF CLEVELAND.

Sketch of the Career of New Secretary of the Interior.

Ex-Governor David R. Francis of Missouri, who succeeds Hoke Smith as Secretary of the Interior, was born in Kentucky in October, 1850. His parents removed to Missouri while he was in early youth, and in that State he has ever since resided. He was graduated from Washington University in 1870, when not yet 20 years of age. Emerging from college a poor boy, he entered a commission house in St. Louis as shipping clerk, and in a few years became a partner. In 1887 he opened a commission house on his own account, and later became the head of an export company handling grain in New Orleans. He was successively director, vice president and president of the Merchants' Bank of St. Louis. In 1884 he was a delegate to the Democratic National convention in Chicago, which nominated Grover Cleveland, of whose candidacy he was an active and prominent supporter. In the following year he was chosen Mayor of St. Louis by a large majority, and his three years' administration was remarkable for the number and importance of his vetoes. These concerned gas projects and railway franchises, as well as other enterprises. At the conclusion of his term as Mayor he was elected Governor of the State. At the expiration of his term in 1892,

he resumed the active management of his old farm, which had been kept up by other members of the house, with occasional supervision from the Governor himself. His connection with politics since 1892 has been that of a citizen with an active interest in the welfare of his city and country. He has always been a Democrat.

CLEVELAND AGAINST IT.

Said to Oppose Third Party Scheme of Democrats.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21.—President Cleveland will not support a second Democratic ticket in this campaign. A private dispatch from an authoritative source, received at one of the political headquarters in this city today, states positively that President Cleveland has written a letter to ex-Congressman Bynum of Indianapolis, chairman of the executive committee of the gold Democratic party, in which he fully outlined his views on the subject.

Mr. Bynum has favored the nomination of a full ticket by the gold Democracy, and wrote to the President asking his advice on the subject. In reply the President simply favors the adoption of a platform declaring for the gold standard and denouncing the Chicago platform, and would give such a movement his cordial support. But he advises strongly against the nomination of a Presidential ticket by the convention. Such action, he says, would be unwise and unpatriotic in every point of view, and he would not support the ticket, no matter what names might be selected to head it.

He warns Mr. Bynum that the defeat of the free silver movement is the main object to be borne in mind in this campaign, and the gold Democrats should be left free to vote for a ticket which has a chance of success rather than be compelled to throw their votes away upon a hopeless cause.

EATS AT HILL'S TABLE.

Bryan Stops With New York Senator During His Tour.

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 25.—The second day of William J. Bryan's trip westward from the seclusion of Red Hook was an eventful one, crowded with incidents of travel, including a picturesque reception at a summer hotel, a stirring speech to a crowd of workmen at the town of Kingston, and culminating in a great meeting at Albany, where the candidate spoke to a crowd estimated at from 7,000 to 10,000 people, packed in the City Hall Square, under the shadows of the State House.

Before this demonstration Mr. and Mrs. Bryan sat down to dinner with Senator Hill and prominent Albany Democrats at the Senator's magnificent home, known as Wolfert's Roost, to which they were driven directly from the depot, where a strong lunged crowd came near mobbing them on their arrival.

For nearly three hours Bryan was the guest of the New York Senator, and although every participant in the dinner averred that it was a purely social affair, their descriptions were taken with a grain of salt, it being the general impression that an understanding was reached which will insure to Bryan the support of the party organization in the State.

NEW YORK REPUBLICANS

State Convention Indorses National Ticket—Ballots for Governor.

SARATOGA, August 25.—The State Republican Convention to nominate candidates for Governor and Lieutenant-Governor met here to-day. When Platt entered the convention hall the entire assembly rose and the applause was deafening. Platt's usual nervousness was apparent, and when the band played "Hall to the Chief" he did not look particularly pleased. As the applause subsided an enthusiastic spectator shouted, "Three cheers for Thomas C. Platt." The call was answered with a will.

Thomas C. Platt this morning refused positively to allow the use of his name in connection with the gubernatorial nomination. He said he would not accept if nominated.

The platform adopted congratulates the people that the issues of the campaign have been so clearly defined and that there has been no equivocation in any of the party platforms.

The nomination of McKinley and Hobart is heartily indorsed, as is the platform on which they were placed before the country. The resolutions also indorse the administration of Governor Morton, the Raines' liquor tax law and the greater New York bill.

Two ballots for Governor were taken, but there was no choice. George Walbridge led in both ballots. The convention adjourned to 11 o'clock tomorrow.

They Want Another Ticket.

TOPEKA, Kas., Aug. 25.—The gold standard Democrats of Kansas held a State convention here today. Thomas Fenton of Leavenworth was elected chairman. A platform was adopted, twenty delegates were elected to the

Indianapolis convention, and after the administration of Cleveland had been indorsed by a unanimous vote as "fearless, honest, patriotic and purely Democratic," the convention adjourned sine die.

NO FUSION IN IDAHO.

Populists Want Too Much and Democrats Withdraw.

BOISE, Idaho, Aug. 21.—At today's session of the Democratic-Populist conference committee the division of last night was reported. The arrangements respecting the United States Senatorship did not please the Populists, and they spent the entire day, trying to get it straightened out, their last demand being that the Democrats agree to support a man selected by the Populist legislative caucus.

At the evening session the Democrats notified the Populists that they would not accede to the last demand. The Populists at once receded and fusion was closed up.

Gold Democrats of Illinois.

CHICAGO, Aug. 25.—The Democratic gold standard State convention was called to order this afternoon by Chairman C. E. Ewing of the State committee. About 1,000 delegates were present, representing every county in the State.

A complete State ticket, headed by John C. Black for Governor, was put in nomination. Presidential electors at large were also nominated, and a delegation to the Indianapolis convention was selected. The platform repudiates the Chicago convention and its nominees, indorses the administration of President Cleveland and declares positively for the gold standard.

Hilborn Renominated.

VALLEJO, Aug. 22.—S. G. Hilborn was unanimously renominated for Congress today by the Republicans of the Third district.

Miss Vanderbilt Married.

NEWPORT, Aug. 25.—The marriage of Miss Gertrude Vanderbilt, the eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, to Harry Payne Whitney, occurred at noon today at the Breakers, Mrs. Vanderbilt's palatial summer home at Ochre Point.

IT SAVES THE CROUPY CHILDREN.

SEAVIEW, Va.—We have a splendid sale on Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, and our customers coming from far and near, speak of it in the highest terms. Many have said that their children would have died of croup if Chamberlain's Cough Remedy had not been given.—Kellam & O'Brien. The 25 and 50 cent sizes for sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

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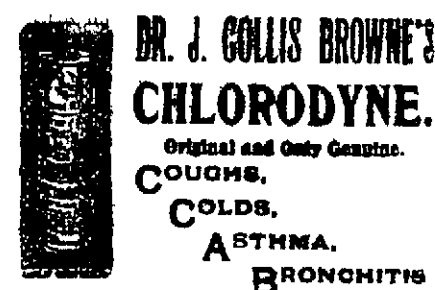
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PREFERENCE.—San Francisco. C. R. Bishop, only meeting Works Honolulu. W. O. Smith, T. W. Hobson.



Dr. J. Collins Browne's Chlorodyne. Vice-Chancellor SIR W. PAGE WOOD stated publicly in court that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the INVENTOR OF CHLORODYNE, that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to. See The Times, July 13, 1864.

Dr. J. Collins Browne's Chlorodyne is a liquid medicine which assuages PAIN of EVERY KIND, affords a calm, refreshing sleep WITHOUT HEADACHE, and INVIGORATES the nervous system when exhausted. Is the Great Specific for Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhoea.

The General Board of Health, London, report that it ACTS as a CHARM, and does generally sufficient.

Dr. Gibbon, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta, states: "Two doses completely cured me of diarrhoea."

Dr. J. Collins Browne's Chlorodyne is the TRUE PALLIATIVE in Neuralgia, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Rheumatism.

Dr. J. Collins Browne's Chlorodyne. Rapidly cures short attacks of Epilepsy, Spasms, Colic, Palpitation, Hysteria.

Important Caution.—The Immense Sale of this Remedy has given rise to many Unscrupulous Imitations.

N. B.—Every Bottle of Genuine Chlorodyne bears on the Government Stamp the name of the inventor, Dr. J. Collins Browne. Sold in bottles of 1s. 1/4d., 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d., by all chemists.

Sole Manufacturer, J. T. DAVENPORT.

83 Great Russell St. London, W. C.

COLDS, COUGHS, INFLUENZA, SORE THROAT

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral



Will relieve the most distressing cough, soothe the inflamed membrane, loosen the phlegm, and induce refreshing sleep. For the cure of Croup, Whooping Cough, Sore Throat, and all the pulmonary troubles to which the young are so liable, there is no other remedy so effective as

AYER'S Cherry Pectoral

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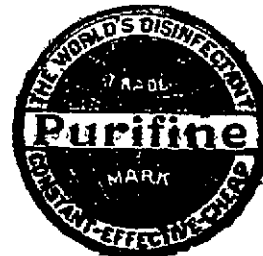
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CUT and GALVANIZED NAILS and SPIKES, WIRE NAILS, COPPER RIVETS and BURS, HAY CUTTERS, HAY FORKS, CYLINDER CHURNS, SHOVELS and SPADES, CAST STEEL, BAR IRON, GALV'D SHEET IRON, GALV'D BUCKETS and TUBS, CART AXLES, DOOR LOCKS, HANDLED AXES and HATCHETS, IRON and BRASS SCREWS (2000 gross, assorted),

COFFEE MILLS, CORN MILLS, BLACK RIVETS, HINGES, LAWN MOWERS, HORSE SHOES and HORSE NAILS, MOPS, BROOMS, PADLOCKS, CROW-BARS, CARRIAGE SPRINGS, SCALES, SAND PAPER, WRAPPING PAPER, WHEEL BARROWS, TRUCKS, 3000 YDS. SAIL DUCK, IRON WASHERS, IRON NUTS, CASES BENZINE, TURPENTINE, GALV'D PIPE, 1/2 in. to 2 in., MANILA and SISAL ROPE—All sizes, IRON and STEEL WIRE ROPE,—up to 2 in., 2000 lbs. COTTON FISH LINES, CARD MATCHES, BLOCK MATCHES

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A full supply of colors, brushes, oils, varnish and canvas always on hand.

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King Bros.,

HOTEL STREET.

FOR SALE.

1 Honolulu Iron Works

30x60 FIVE-ROLLER MILL

Complete with gearing and

1 18x42 PUTNAM ENGINE

The above can be seen now in operation at Onomea Sugar Co.'s Mill at Paiaikou. The same are in good order, and are to be taken out because too small for future requirements.

Delivery can be made to purchaser on the wharf at Paiaikou on or after October 1st, 1896.

For further particulars and prices, apply to W. W. GOODALE, Esq., at Paiaikou, or to C. BREWER & COMPANY, LTD., Honolulu 1769-3m

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The Leading Commercial and School Pens in United States Established 1860. Sold by all Stationers in Hawaiian Islands.

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AND

MERCANTILE INSURANCE CO.

Total Funds at 31st December 1895, £12,433,131.

1 Authorized Capital	£3,000,000	£	s	d
Subscribed	2,750,000			
Paid up Capital		687,500	0	0
2—Fire Funds		2,601,010	2	9
3—Life and Annuity Funds		9,144,014	19	5
		£12,433,131	2	2

The accumulated Funds of the Fire and Life Departments are free from liability in respect of each other.

ED. HOFFSCHLAEGER & CO., Agents for the Hawaiian Islands

INSURANCE

Theo. H. Davies & Co., Ltd.

AGENTS FOR

FIRE, LIFE and MARINE INSURANCE.

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Of London for FIRE & LIFE.

Established 1836.

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The undersigned having been appointed agents of the above company are prepared to insure risks against fire on Stone and Brick Buildings and on Merchandise stored therein on the most favorable terms. For particulars apply at the office of F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agents.

General Insurance Company for Sea, River and Land Transport of Bremen.

Having established an agency at Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands the undersigned General Agents are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

German Lloyd Marine Insurance Co.

OF BERLIN.

Fortuna General Insurance Company

OF BERLIN.

The above Insurance Companies have established a General Agency here, and the undersigned, General Agents, are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the seas at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Gnl. Agents.

Trans-Atlantic Fire Insurance Company

OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the company and reserve, reichsmarks	6,000,000
Capital their reinsurance companies	101,650,000
Total reichsmarks	107,650,000

North German Fire Insurance Company

OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the company and reserve, reichsmarks	8,850,000
Capital their reinsurance companies	35,000,000
Total reichsmarks	43,850,000

The undersigned, General Agents of the above two companies for the Hawaiian Islands, are prepared to insure Buildings, Furniture, Merchandise and Produce, Marine Vessels in the harbor, against loss or damage by fire on the most favorable terms.

H. HACKFELD & CO.

RUBBER STAMPS

AT GAZETTE OFFICE.

Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

W. R. FARRINGTON, EDITOR.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1896.

The American League is to be congratulated on the final decision to continue its organization as a purely American society.

Judging from its last issue, the Hawaii Herald is of the opinion that it is poor politics to attempt to win over to its side of the street those who don't agree with its method of dealing with public affairs. Although the Herald goes at work in rather a rash manner, there is a good deal of sound sense in the general principle it has championed. There are those who can be won over to a cause, but in the long run politicians usually find that he who is not for them is against them.

If the positive statements of the San Francisco Call can be credited, the movement to remove Kate Field's remains to the United States has taken definite shape, and advice by the next steamer will give the many friends of the noble woman here an idea of what it is their duty to do. Miss Field was a loyal American, and if such was her wish, it is highly proper that her remains should rest on American soil. The friends in this country should not fail, however, to make some effort to render substantial assistance and offer a tribute which shall recall to those who may visit her grave the work she did for this country.

The California fruit growers, according to late dispatches, seem to be highly pleased at the prospect of replacing the Chinese labor in the vineyards with Japanese. At the first send off, the lower price at which the Japanese will work appears very enticing, but knowing the spirit of the average Californian, we may expect before many years roll by to see this joy turned to sorrow. The Japanese enter the United States under the favored nation clause, and it is a safe ten-to-one wager that the "little brown men" who are now entering California as laborers will gradually become proprietors. There is no law to keep them from going into competition with the large producer, and the Japanese proprietor will be able to make his former employer feel the pressure of sharp competition. Then the California vineyard owners will be singing another song.

Although the drinking of light wines in European countries is often referred to with favor, the recent action of the French Academy of Medicine gives a black eye to the common statement that there is "no harm" in the consumption of light alcoholic beverages. Resolutions recently adopted declare that the drink evil has become a permanent danger, attacking "the very life and force of the country," and the resolutions further demonstrate that even the purest alcohol "is always and fundamentally a poison." Speaking of legal restrictions, M. Rochard, a member of the illustrious scientific body, said: "I know that this is difficult to accomplish. Alcohol is a terrible power. The professional hierarchy (the manufacturers and dealers) holds the country enlaced in the meshes of a net of unavoidable self-interest without pity."

The Hilo Tribune has again come out for municipal government, using as its principal argument that the districts ought to be able to decide for themselves whether or no they will have Sunday concerts and what time their saloons will close without having to send to Honolulu to ask permission. Our esteemed contemporary seems to forget that even though Hilo had municipal government, the Sunday concerts and saloons would still be governed by national regulations. Although municipal government is bound to come as the population of the country increases, there is absolutely no necessity at present for increasing the Government machinery within the narrow limits of the Hawaiian Republic. It would simply mean an increased expense with no means a commensurate return to the taxpayers.

The Philippine Islands and Mexico are the latest sections of the globe Japan is reported to have "an eye on." It seems to be the proper thing these days to suppose that the Japanese Government is seeking to control every nation in which a Japanese subject sets his foot. Then the papers talk about Japan having a swelled head, so to speak. Well, why shouldn't Japan have a swelled head, and why shouldn't Japan feel as if it had an eye on the world trembling in fearful expectancy? As a matter of fact the Japanese Government is simply a kid in the world, and thus far it is succeeding very well. Far from seeking to gain

new territory by forcible conquest, those who are in a position to know state that the late war has caused the Japanese officials to be decidedly careful in their dealings with the Powers.

When M. Louis Vossion, the new representative of the French Republic, made his first official call upon the Minister of Foreign Affairs, he remarked upon the difficulty of obtaining authentic literature descriptive of Hawaii. This gives another practical argument in favor of more money being expended in spreading information abroad concerning the country. M. Vossion has been stationed in Philadelphia, so that his failure to get accurate data was not due to his being removed from the usual channels of information upon which the people of this country expect others to rely. The fact is that the matter isn't to be had outside of a few centers—possibly Washington and San Francisco. It would pay either the Government or the business men to enter more heartily into the dissemination of information regarding our political, industrial and commercial status.

Hoke Smith's withdrawal from Cleveland's cabinet stamps him as a man who has the courage of his convictions, and who knows enough not to stay where he isn't wanted. His withdrawal was graceful and gentlemanly, and leaves no disagreeable stain of political bluster on his record, which too often accompanies a disagreement between members of the same party. One of the most significant features about the appointment of Mr. Francis to the vacancy in the cabinet is his remark that on no condition will he support the nominees of the Chicago convention, and his apparent leaning toward McKinley as a choice between two evils. Personally, President Cleveland has kept a discreet silence as to just what course the administration will pursue in the campaign. No one has ever supposed that he was favorable to Bryan, but it is still an open question as to just what his attitude will be toward the various candidates. None of them represent his policy, and the appointment of Francis, together with the report that he opposes the gold Democratic organization, would seem to indicate that the President is ready to sacrifice some of his party principles in order to save his country from a silver whirlwind.

GRADING THE SCHOOLS.

Discussion of the disposition of the Kaula and Fort Street schools proves nothing if not the necessity of dividing Honolulu into regular school districts. The Honolulu school system is a good one, but there is still plenty of room for improvement. The tendency just now seems to be for the boys to congregate in one school and the girls in another. Some pupils go to the school nearest their home, while others go by two or three school houses to get to one of the same grade. Furthermore, this prospective change appears to have brought out that the Commissioners have no positive means of finding out just how many pupils they must provide for when the change is made—that is, when the Kaula school teachers are transferred to Fort Street, there may be more and there may be less scholars, unless the Bureau of Education establishes a hard and fast rule that the scholars must follow their teachers. Then again, the division along lines of nationality makes the situation more complex.

Inspector General Townsend has the right idea when he maintains that dividing the city into districts and grading the schools on the same plan that obtains in the States will settle the whole difficulty. Now that the High School is in full swing, a proper grading should be instituted in order to more completely systematize the course of study leading up to the High School. Furthermore, in the free schools at least the nationality lines should be drawn less sharply. Draw the lines in the grading of studies, and govern the pupil, whatever his or her nationality, accordingly.

IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION.

Soon after the visit of Dr. Northrup to this country this paper advocated the formation of a City Improvement Association, on somewhat the same lines as the organizations originated by Dr. Northrup in the United States. A little later the matter was taken up by L. A. Thurston, who in an open letter called upon the citizens of Honolulu to stir themselves and join in a movement to interest the people in the beautification of Honolulu, and make the most of the possibilities of the city's features of both the American and New Zealand systems have been carefully studied, and so far as possible incorporated in the Hawaiian census scheme of 1896.

Many good citizens of the country hold the idea that the only object of a census is to find out how many people there are in the place. This is all right so far as it goes, but the question of the census is not merely a matter of counting the population, but of determining the extent to which dif-

ferences and attention to Honolulu's development and improvement outside the confines of politics. Over a year has passed, and there can be no more propitious than the present for taking up the loose ends and going ahead with the work. The Legislature has completed the arduous duty of allotting funds for various branches of public works, and in Honolulu as well as on the other Islands the officials of the Government are carrying out, as rapidly as possible, the labor mapped out for them. Now is just the time when a non-political organization has an opportunity for a good start, by the new interest awakened by the extension of roads, widening of streets and the erection of new public buildings.

With a good, healthy association formed in Honolulu, it will be but a short time before kindred organizations will be formed in other districts, and a new enthusiasm given to the improvement of public and private grounds. These associations ought to bring the people of the various Islands in closer touch, and possibly relieve some of the factional ideas that inspire some residents in outside districts. Then again, the building operations and activity of the real estate market in Honolulu presents an excellent field for the operation of the Improvement Association. Private holders have their own ideas as to how their residences should be built and how the grounds should be laid out, but a great deal can be learned from which the landholder as well as the city generally can profit, by an association or exchange of opinions. Let the Improvement Association advocate get together again and stir up public opinion once more.

POLITICS AND SUGAR TRADE.

In its issue of Aug. 18, Willett & Gray's Statistical Journal gives considerable space to the political situation, and indicates in no uncertain tone that the sugar men of the States are for McKinley. Speaking of the condition of the market, it says: "There is no doubt that the present disturbing element in all business is the uncertainty attending the agitation of the country over the Presidential election. Whenever the public make up their mind that McKinley is to be elected, the trade conditions will begin to improve and brighten, but for the present the people are running after a silver craze, the final outcome of which is by no means clear, and the immediate effect of which is to destroy confidence in the stability of values. Added to this is the fact that we are fast approaching the end of the present sugar campaign year without realizing the brilliant prospects foreshadowed at the beginning. And it is no wonder that disappointment and losses in all directions should take away what remnant of courage remains. Regarding the election, it is now conceded by the best authority that the pivotal States are Indiana, Illinois and Ohio. These votes will decide the great political battle for and against free silver."

Referring to Candidate Bryan's acceptance speech, his promise to call an extra session of Congress immediately upon his coming into power is particularly noted. "This being also the understood intention of Hon. William McKinley, if elected by the Republican party, we may set it down as a fact that an extra session of Congress will begin in March or April, which will have for one of its principal objects the revision of the tariff, and the duty on sugar will undoubtedly be changed to an increase in some form. There is some talk, also, that the December session of Congress may attempt to increase the revenues by placing an additional duty on sugar, but this is only talk." Thus, according to Willett & Gray, there is bound to be an extra session of Congress, which ever party gains control. This cannot be particularly hopeful news for the business men, since the suspension of the election is to be followed by another session in which the people will be holding back for fear of what is coming next.

THE CENSUS.

The papers that have thus far commented upon Superintendent Atkinson's preparations for the census have been inclined to minute detail which has been apparent in preparing the blanks for the census enumerators. Just why such criticism should be passed is beyond the powers of the intelligent and progressive citizen to explain. A careful perusal of the census blanks of former years shows the system inaugurated by Mr. Atkinson to be the most complete and most comprehensive of any that has ever been followed. The features of both the American and New Zealand systems have been carefully studied, and so far as possible incorporated in the Hawaiian census scheme of 1896.

Many good citizens of the country hold the idea that the only object of a census is to find out how many people there are in the place. This is all right so far as it goes, but the question of the census is not merely a matter of counting the population, but of determining the extent to which dif-

ferences nationalities intermarry, the intelligence of the population, based on the ability to read and write, the religion, property and character of the dwellings are all features which are necessary to give an intelligent idea of the character of the population. Numbers are by no means the only branch of a national census that is valuable, as some have attempted to prove. The only thing to regret about the census soon to be taken is that the Legislature, by practicing false economy, has held the superintendent within such narrow boundaries. It is safe to state that there are few, if any countries representing comparative wealth equal to that of Hawaii which give so little attention to gathering statistical information. Once in ten years our legislators designate some one to find out how many people there are in the country, and if he has money enough, to find out how they live and what they are doing. When the appropriation is exhausted the whole matter is dropped until the next decade.

Not only should more money be given to the superintendent of the census, but additional funds could be expended to advantage in the maintenance of a statistical bureau, which under proper administration would keep the people in closer touch with the changing character of the population, and the development of the various industries. At present these matters become known in a general way, and incorrect opinions are formed as often as correct.

In the plan mapped out by Mr. Atkinson he has undoubtedly made the most of the funds placed at his disposal. He has arranged his blanks in such a manner that the population can be accurately given within twenty-four hours after the last census blank is returned, thus giving him an opportunity to devote his time and attention to the compilation of other interesting and valuable statistics, which will at least form a basis of comparison for subsequent years, when it is to be hoped that our legislators will be less inclined to belittle the statistical bureau.

U. S. FEDERAL COURTS AND POLITICS.

Since the Federal courts are among the institutions that are receiving considerable attention in the present campaign in the United States, it is interesting to note the spirit with which the American Law Review accepts the resolutions passed by the Democratic convention. The editor of that journal sees nothing particularly distressing in what is said about the income tax, and is rather inclined to place the blame on the Supreme Court, as is shown by the following extract: "It is safe to say that the Supreme Court of the United States will never draw down upon itself the animadversion of a political party as long as it confines itself to the office for which it was created—that of administering justice and deciding 'judicial questions.' But whenever it interferes with the political departments of the Government, it is liable to meet with resistance, and it ought to meet with resistance."

It is further maintained that had the Court considered the matter when the Venezuela war scare was on, the majority would have declared in favor of the law; or had war been declared, the Executive of the Government would have gone ahead and levied the tax, notwithstanding the action of the Court. In this last statement the editor is forecasting a possibility in a manner to leave him liable to the accusation that he is predisposed to make light of the ability and sincerity of the men who compose the highest court of the Nation. He evidently takes the ground that from whatever source a decision may come the people as well as the lawyers have a right to file exceptions. Accepting this proposition the question arises, What is the Supreme Court for? Had the Democrats worded their platform in such a manner as to bring about a constitutional amendment they would have made their political armor proof against the attacks of the American citizens who believe in upholding the law of the land as interpreted by men whose integrity the sensible citizen will not assail.

The wholesale denunciation of the Federal Courts is taken as a scheme to catch a certain class of voters, and in this feature the legal writer comes back to first principles where he says: "When Federal courts enjoin the employees of railroads from striking, singly or in a body, they are guilty of an oppressive exercise of their powers, because such an injunction creates a state of slavery. But when they enjoin a body of irresponsible strikers from interfering with the operations of a railway and from destroying railway property, they exercise their powers justly and conservatively, in cases where irreparable damage is threatened, and where the law affords no adequate remedy. The very fact that the state governments, cowardly, imbecility, or criminality, are notoriously incompetent to protect such property, renders the exercise of the injunctive powers of the courts of the United States, in cases otherwise within their jurisdiction, imperative. Government by injunction is better than no government at all."

MISS FIELD WAS NOT IN DEBT.

So Says Her Friend Lillian Whiting to Boston Globe.

NOT DESERTED BY HER FRIENDS.

Still Hunting for That Will—Miss Field Made Money and Spent it Freely—Lost One Fortune by Standing by the Union—Mr. Riddle's Plans—Miss Whiting Coming to Honolulu.

The friends of Miss Kate Field have been distressed by the reports in the press to the effect that there was neglect of her last wishes and affairs, and that Consul-General Mills of Honolulu had received no responses to the many letters sent regarding her death, says the Boston Globe of August 17.

In order to ascertain whether there were any foundations for these rumors a representative of The Globe yesterday called upon Lillian Whiting at the Brunswick, Miss Whiting having been one of the most devoted friends of the brilliant woman.

"No, there has been no possible neglect," said Miss Whiting, in reply to a question. "It must be remembered that there is no cable between our country and the Sandwich Islands—indeed, to secure this cable communication was one of the things Miss Field was working for—and her death, which occurred May 19, was not even known here until the 31st, and that beyond the mere fact that she had died, which was first cabled from Japan, not the slightest detail could be ascertained until the 20th of June.

"The long delays of the mails between Boston and Honolulu have been almost unendurable to her cousin and dearest relative, George Riddle, who has been unremitting in his devotion and untiring attention to all that was possible for him to do.

"Mr. Kohlstaad of the Chicago Times-Herald, on whose staff Miss Field was engaged, and to whom she looked as one of her nearer friends, has also done all in his power. But there are inevitable delays now, owing to the fact that Miss Field's will has not yet been found; and until this is discovered no final arrangements can be made.

"This will was made in Washington, and witnessed by Hon. Jefferson Chandler and his wife shortly before Miss Field's departure for Hawaii; but it is not in her safe in that city, as was supposed, and is probably elsewhere among her papers. Until this document is found and proved nothing can be settled, even by her nearest representative, Mr. Riddle."

"Is it true that Miss Field died in debt?"

"It is utterly untrue," replied Miss Whiting. "Miss Field's estate more than amply provides for every claim upon it. Who is there that would not have unpaid bills at the moment were he to die suddenly? In that sense almost any of us would die in debt.

"Miss Field has had, indeed, at one time and another, a handsome fortune. As a girl of 18, she was considered by her uncle, Milton H. Sanford, a Newport millionaire, as his probable heiress, and this prospect she sacrificed out of her intense patriotism and her love for justice to the colored race.

"When the war came on this young girl was in Florence studying music and the languages, and even then writing brilliant press letters and contributing to the Atlantic Monthly her charming series of literary papers on Mrs. Browning, Landor and others.

"Her intense patriotism burned for the maintenance of the union. Her uncle's sympathies were on the other side, and the consequence was that her persistent devotion to the ideal right cost her a large inheritance. Never did she regret it, and in this one instance you have the keynote to the noble character of Kate Field. She was a woman who kept faith with her ideals. Could one have a higher tribute than that?"

"She came to possess at one time a very handsome fortune. When the Bell telephone was first projected in London Kate Field became deeply interested in it and wrote a number of articles regarding it for the London Times. Her clear comprehension and brilliant presentation of the work were most valuable to the company and they gave her a number of shares, which rose on her hands.

"Beside this," continued Miss Whiting, "Kate Field was a singularly successful lecturer, and she made a great deal of money on the platform. Charles A. Dana said editorially in the Sun a few years ago that 'Kate Field has always something to offer that the public find worth while to listen to.' The great work of her life, in my opinion, was her crusade against treason in the guise of Mormonism, and her lectures on this subject and her personal pleas before congressional committees aroused the whole country and was the signal influence in the improved legislation regarding Utah.

"Kate Field held a distinctive place on the lyceum platform of America. She had a rare combination of the intellectual and the purely artistic qualities. Her personal grace of manner, her unrivaled charm of presence, was a salient factor, too, in her public appearances on the platform. And her power and eloquence made her one of the most potent factors in the national progress.

"Still to say a word of her finances, while Miss Field's receipts were large, her demands in life kept pace with these. Her tastes were luxurious as well as refined, and she was the most generous of women. Her style of life demanded large resources.

"I see that Lawrence Hutton says in the Bookman that Miss Field 'never

had a home.' Now if a woman only has a home by having a husband and a cooking stove this might not be without truth; but a home, I take it, is more truly a spiritual and social center of one's personal life, and in that sense Kate Field certainly had a home, and one from which she dispensed a grace and even lavish hospitality.

"For many years she had a large and very beautiful suite of rooms in New York, where with her piano, her books, pictures and interesting souvenirs of travel, she made a charming social center; and when, in the autumn of 1889, she transferred this to Washington, she still further, in point of space, enlarged her suite of rooms.

"She always gave delightful little dinners and had guests and friends constantly about her. Kate Field was an ideal hostess. Entertaining was with her a fine art, and she was always a brilliant figure in social life.

"To her generosity," Miss Whiting went on, "there was no limit. She had two relatives on her father's side, two delicate women, living in a distant part of the country, whom she largely supported. She aided many others, and, beside, she had loaned money too, in considerable sums, that has not as yet been repaid."

"Did she sink a fortune in her newspaper?"

"No, I think not; though I fancy there might be no swifter way for running a few millions through a sieve than to found a newspaper. But I think her Washington made its expenses.

"Her money was absorbed in these other ways I have mentioned, although the estate she has left is sufficient enough."

"Will her body be brought here for burial?"

"I think not. Miss Field was a cosmopolitan. She belonged to the world.

"In Hawaii, where she had gone on a most important work, she had made hosts of warm, devoted friends. Her sudden death brought out the most touching and wonderful overflow of love and gratitude on the part of the people. The last services held over the flower covered casket containing her form were of supreme distinction and beauty.

"She was borne to the vault of a friend with almost royal honors. The casket, followed by representatives of our government and foreign potentates was draped in the stars and stripes—at emblem for one with whom patriotism was a passion—and the tributes paid were very impressive.

"It is the wish of the people to whom she gave her last noble and devoted service, that her grave shall be there; and to this her cousin, Mr. Riddle, has consented. Here were the scenes of that remarkable closing chapter of her life, and here a suitable memorial will mark the spot which must ever be a shrine of pilgrimage.

"Once in speaking to her of the graves of her father and mother at Mt. Auburn, she replied to me: 'I never associate my friends in the least with that spot. A grave means little to me.'

"Indeed," continued Miss Whiting, "I never knew any one to so entirely transfer all thought of the dead to the new life on which they enter as did Miss Field."

"Is it true that you are going out to Honolulu?"

"I think there is no doubt of it," replied Miss Whiting. "I have returned from Europe in midsummer that I may the sooner make this sad pilgrimage to meet the friends who were with her in her last days and to add my lilies of remembrance to the flowers with which her grave is kept constantly covered.

"I am only waiting now for some details of arrangement under the advice of Mr. Riddle."

PERSONAL AND PECULIAR.

Joseph Pulitzer, proprietor of the New York World, has a peculiar penchant for silence. Last year he had a stone tower built at his summer home. It cost him \$100,000, but as it was not perfectly noise-proof, he had it torn down. It was rebuilt last winter, and now one could not hear a cannon go off outside the battlements. The walls have been filled with mineral wool, and a noiseless passenger elevator runs from the editor's sleeping apartment in the fifth story to the swimming pool in the basement.

Herr Lothaire von Faber, of Nuremberg, who recently died, left \$500,000 for the purpose of beautifying the city. There is a suggestion in this for men who have money enough to make will.

The Boston Journal tells a good story on the Rev. Dr. Edward Everett Hale. He went to get registered in Boston the other day, and a young man who did not know who he was told him to read a passage from the Constitution of the United States as a proof that he could read. Now, Dr. Hale is very near-sighted, and he had left his spectacles at home, so his reading was somewhat lame and uncertain. The young man, during the reading, looked at him with some disgust, and finally told him, with a reproving look, that if he had paid more attention to his books when a boy than he had to base ball he would now be able to read better.

The funeral of a workman in Japan costs 83 cents unless the family wishes to have it especially fine, when it will cost as much as \$1.25. The price of a coffin is 20 cents, and the rate for cremation is from 40 to 75 cents. Refreshments figure up from 11 to 25 cents.

A London paper estimates that the total number of visiting cards used every year throughout the world is 600,000,000.

Joseph Cook, who has been for some time at his summer home, Cliff Seat, Ticonderoga, N. Y., is steadily gaining in health.

A doctor says that the growth of children takes place entirely when they are asleep.

CAPT. GODFREY ON ISLAND AFFAIRS.

He Gives the Portland Oregon-
ian Some Pointers.

WHAT HE SAYS OF TAXES.

Is "Up North" Looking After New Inter-
Island Steamer—Good Words For Coffee
Industry—Digs San Francisco Corres-
pondents in the ribs in his remarks.

Captain W. B. Godfrey of Honolulu, H. I., is at the Imperial, says the Portland Oregonian of Aug. 21. He is president of the Inter-Island Steam Navigation Company, and is one of the most prominent business men of the Islands, where he has resided for some eighteen years. He is an old time ship master, and for years before locating at the Islands was captain on the line of vessels plying between San Francisco and Honolulu. In leaving this connection he took the first vessel to the Islands to engage in the traffic for the company of which he is now president. He married at the Islands years ago, and has a considerable family. His wife and children accompanied him as far as San Francisco, where they are now awaiting his return. Captain Godfrey is here en route to the Sound with Captain W. H. Hall, who is building a new steamer for the Inter-Island Company's fleet. This is a fine vessel of 800 tons register and is designed for a speed of 12 knots, with cabin accommodations for 40 passengers. It is the ninth boat Captain Hall has built for this company, and it is the eighty-third vessel built at the Port Blakeley ship yards. Both Captain Godfrey and Captain Hall are fine types of the old time, weather bronzed "square-riggers," but they are as familiar with steam as with sailing vessels.

It is doubtful if any one is more familiar with Island affairs than Captain Godfrey. He chatted courteously on these matters with an Oregonian representative yesterday, apparently viewing Hawaiian politics from a non-partisan standpoint. He said:

"Everything is moving along quietly and smoothly under the present Government regime at the Islands, all public affairs being lubricated by the spirit of progress, improvements in the shape of new streets, new roads, fine sidewalks and well kept public buildings have made themselves very conspicuous within the past year or two, and a feeling of general satisfaction prevails among all influential inhabitants, including those of native birth, and it will probably not be so very many years before the native population as a whole will grow to feel thoroughly reconciled to the change, and swear allegiance to the Government, whereby they can secure their franchises as citizens, and all will work together for the advancement of the rich and beautiful little corner of the tropics.

"Before the present Government assumed the control of affairs the march of public improvements was not exactly visible to the naked eye. That debt of \$4,000,000 is but a flea-bite compared to the wealth of the country. Taxes are now but 1 per cent on a low assessment valuation of property, and this 1 per cent is the only tax—it covers all expenses of the Government, local and general, and it is due July 1 each year.

"Tourist travel is increasing rapidly. The Islands have become long since world famous as a health resort, and strangers flock to us now in great numbers. The climate continues at the same old stand, the mercury hovering in the neighborhood of 80 degrees the year round. I found it at 104 when I reached San Francisco, and three days later that city was enveloped in a chilly fog, something we don't know much about at the Islands.

"The past season has been particularly prosperous, the sugar planters realizing a moderate profit by reason of the present reciprocity treaty with this country. The crop of 1895-96 amounted to 200,000 tons in round numbers. It is now about off. Some 65,000 tons went to New York—this was the poorer grade chiefly—and the balance was shipped to San Francisco. The sugar crop sixteen years ago was 60,000 tons, and it was then thought all available land was under cultivation, but the output has been increasing every year. Next season's crop will be apt to reach 250,000 tons. Of course, like grain here, the crop depends upon the weather, but favorable weather is the usual thing out there.

"The Island coffee industry is beginning to make a very considerable showing. The coffee comes from the Kona district on the south side of the Island of Hawaii. This is the dry district of the Islands, and the coffee is grown on the uplands. The Kona coffee, as it is beginning to be known all over the world, is superior to almost any other variety, and brings now 2 cents more than any other, I am told, in the San Francisco markets."

Referring to the rapidly increasing inter-island trade, in which he is interested, Captain Godfrey continued:

"There are nineteen steamers now engaged in this trade, and three more are being built, two for our company and one for the Wilder Steamship Company. These two companies, which handle the traffic between the Islands and about their shores, are distinct concerns and are operated independently, although the stock is chiefly owned by the same persons, so there is no competition.

Returning again to the political affairs of the Islands, Captain Godfrey touched with some sarcasm upon the sensational accounts of occurrences as written up by the special correspond-

ents of the San Francisco press at Honolulu, and printed under big scare heads by their respective papers.

"We have become practically accustomed," remarked the captain, "to looking for Hawaiian news in the 'Frisco papers, which reach us with the return of each steamer, but the correspondents have usually become so confirmed in the habit of building up mountains of fancy from molehills of fact, that we always take up a 'Frisco paper with a smile of anticipation."

METEOROLOGICAL RECORD.

Remarkable Feature of Rain Storms—Electrical Disturbances.

Following is the Meteorological summary for the month of August 1896, as taken from the records of the Government weather bureau

Average temperature 77.8, normal, 77.8, extreme range of temperature 68 (on the 1st), to 88 (on the 10th), mean daily range, 12.6; average daily minimum, 72.8; average daily maximum, 85.3; lowest daily mean, 76.7 for the 1st, 9th and 23rd; highest daily mean 79 (on the 14th).

Barometer average 30.026; highest, 30.12 (on the 22d); lowest, 29.94 (on the 30th); average daily range 0.059; low pressure periods about the 10th, 16th, and 30th; high pressure periods about the 7th and 22d.

Average absolute humidity 7.1 grs to the cubic foot (6.6 on the 5th and 19th and 8.3 on the 30th); relative humidity, average of daily observations made at 9 a. m. and 9 p. m., 68.2 per cent.

Rainfall, 3.71 in.; highest rainfall in one day 2.05 in. on the afternoon and night of the 30th and 31st. Rain record days twelve.

Cloudiness 47 per cent.; days marked fine, eleven. The wind has been light trade, interrupted on the 9th, 16th and 30th. Average wind force, 2 Beaufort scale, 2.5.

The most remarkable feature of the month was the rain storms, accompanied with electrical disturbances, on the 16th and 30th. Storms of this type belong to the rainy season and are seldom experienced in the summer months.

GAINSBOROUGH NOTES.

What is Being Done With the Rigging and Cargo.

Early yesterday morning the natives at work on the stranded bark Gainsborough began getting the coal in shape to take out, and worked all night. They are to get so much a ton for taking the cargo out, and will put what they can aboard the little schooners waiting near by. All of the coal within about four feet of the 'tween-deck beams, as near as can be seen, is uninjured by the water.

The schooner Luka has taken aboard all the running gear, the spars, sails and yards. The heavy chains and anchors, with the exception of those used to keep the stern of the vessel out, will be put aboard today, and it is probable that the Luka will sail for town today.

Messrs. Hewitt and Hughes, who have had charge of dismantling the Gainsborough, will return to town tonight, as their work will be done.

The schooner Lavina went out to the stranded vessel at 11:30 a. m. yesterday. She will make her first trip in with coal on Friday. After her arrival heavy anchors were put out astern of the Gainsborough.

The stranded vessel is now hard and fast in the rocks, but if she has no rough weather and does not thump hard it is very possible that she will be got off. The story spread about town that the Gainsborough is split open on her bottom is false. She has a hole stove in her, but it is presumed that this is not very large.

The royal and topgallant yards and the royal and topgallant masts have been taken out. They are an exact fit for the bark Matilda, a vessel that comes to this port with lumber consigned to Allen & Robinson.

There was no meeting of the Board of Health yesterday on account of the absence on the other islands of the Attorney-General Smith, president of the Board.

GUARDIANS OF THE YOUNG IDEA.

Education Commissioners Hold
Their Weekly Meeting.

APPOINTMENTS AND TRANSFERS.

Several Teachers Rewarded by Increased Salary—Disposition of the Kauluwa School. Matter of Free Scholarships to be Investigated by Deputy Inspector J. F. Scott.

The Commissioners of Education held their regular meeting Wednesday afternoon with Messrs. Alexander, Townsend, Cooper, Scott, Rogers and Mrs. Dillingham and Jordan present. The minutes of previous meeting were read and accepted.

Mr. Townsend reported that resignation of Miss Margaret Walker had been received.

The Teachers Committee in its report recommended the following appointments and transfers which were indorsed:

Eli Snyder was appointed to Huelo school. Christian Andrews transferred from Kaulaaha, Molokai, to Hauula, Oahu.

Miss Augusta Bruce appointed teacher for Kaulaaha. Miss Millie Morris assistant in same school.

Mr. Isaiah Pahoe appointed assistant to Waiabole school.

Miss Grace Sharpe principal at Kekaha and Miss Flora Sharpe assistant.

Miss May Atkinson appointed assistant to Miss Courson's school. Miss Perry to take Miss Atkinson's place in Pohukaina and Miss Juliette King appointed to Miss Perry's place.

Miss Sarah Peterson appointed to take Miss King's place.

Mrs. S. D. Heapy transferred from Waikapu to Lanai.

Joseph Hennessy appointed temporarily at Lahaina until the arrival of the regular teacher from California when Hennessy will be transferred to the shops as assistant instructor.

Mrs. S. Kellinori temporary assistant at Waihee.

Miss Bernice Cook assistant at Waianae and Miss Alvina Keiki at Waianae, Joseph Kealalo at Waihee, James Post assistant at Honokowai, Miss C. D. Pringle and Mr. Vincent assistants at Hanapepe, and Miss Abbie Hose assistant at Lahaina.

Inspector-General Townsend reported that owing to non-arrival of Mr. and Mrs. Taggard appointed to positions at Haahoe Miss Hattie F. Coan has been temporarily appointed and will select her own assistant.

Mr. J. C. McStay had been assigned to the principalship of Hilo select school. J. Kealalo had declined the appointment as assistant at Kipahulu and J. L. Pao appointed. The report was accepted and the appointments of Mrs. McStay and Mr. Pao made permanent.

Inspector Scott reported three applications for free scholarship. Mr. Cooper felt that the ideas on free scholarships were a little off. The door was opening wider and wider and it was not getting time to begin to retract. He believed in the select school. The free scholarships should be granted as a reward for excellence of scholarship rather than poverty. The matter of scholarships was deferred to the deputy inspector to report at the next meeting of the Board.

A recommendation to increase the salary of Mrs. M. F. Scott of North Kona was indorsed and her salary placed at \$1000 a year. Mr. Cook's request for an increase of salary resulted in the salary being placed at

\$35 a month. Miss Davidson's salary and that of Mrs. Frazer were also raised.

An extended discussion arose over the disposition of the Kauluwa School. It was finally decided to transfer the Kauluwa School teachers and scholars to the Fort Street building, and to transfer Mr. Wells to the Kauluwa building.

PROF. HOSMER'S HORSE.

Becomes Frightened and Takes a Sudden Departure at Punahou.

Professor Hosmer thought he had a nice quiet demure black horse until about noon Wednesday, when he changed his mind completely.

He was going to his home in Punahou College in his covered brake, and had got out to open the large gate. This done, the horse walked through and advanced far enough to allow Mr. Hosmer to close the gate. The wind was blowing quite briskly and the gate closed with a bang. The horse having had his back turned could not find out what caused the jar to his nerves, and rather than take any chances, made a break for the College.

Reaching the old building, the animal made a sharp turn, struck the brake against the corner and broke a shaft, afterwards making a furious dash for the barn.

Several of the teachers, hearing the noise, ran out, only to see the fast disappearing brake with the shattered shaft. There were anxious inquiries for Mr. Hosmer, and one lady went so far as to look up in an algeroba tree.

He was finally discovered walking slowly up the road, evidently having considered it folly to run after the runaway. The damage to the brake amounted to about \$10.

ART LEAGUE IS RESTED.

Will Start Up Again in October With Renewed Energy.

The Kiloana Art League has been resting for several weeks, but that was just to gain strength for the coming season. The members are beginning to return from vacations on the other islands and are now working hard in the interest of the league.

The rooms will be open again on October 1st, and the annual meeting will be held early during that month.

Beginning soon after will be the entertainments given at regular intervals by the five circles—musical, dramatic, literary, pictorial and plastic. Other treats are promised the members.

Kindergarten Will Open.

The Free Kindergartens of the city will open for the fall term on Monday morning, September 7, at 9 o'clock, each in its own room. The Hawaiian, Japanese and Foreign kindergartens are to be found at Queen Emma Hall, the Chinese kindergarten on Fort street in the Chinese Church, and the Portuguese kindergarten in its building on Miller street.

Children between 3 and 6 are of kindergarten age, may apply at any of the places above mentioned.

Death of Mrs. Meyer.

Mrs. Marguerite E. Meyer, wife of A. W. Meyer of the Hollister Drug Co., died at the hospital early yesterday morning after a short but painful illness.

The funeral took place from the home of J. B. Oat on Emma street at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, the Rev. T. D. Garvin conducting the services. Messrs. Wallen, Shaw, Wood and Thompson were the pall-bearers.

The remains were interred in Nuanu cemetery.

Called on the Government.

M. Louis Vossion, the new French Consul, called on Minister of Foreign Affairs H. E. Cooper at the Executive building yesterday and presented his credentials. He was accompanied by M. Vizzavona.

Another Robbery.

A thief entered the house of Mrs. Robinson, opposite Kapiolani Maternity Home on Boretania street, last

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Gold Medal, Midwinter Fair.

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40 Years the Standard.

LEWIS & CO.,
Agents, Honolulu, H. I.

Friday night and succeeded in making away with a lady's gold watch and a diamond pin of great value. Nothing was heard by the inmates of the house and nothing could be found as a clue. The detectives are at work on the case, but not much to give them encouragement has been found.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

Sugar, 3%.

Minister Cooper returned M. Louis Vossion's call at 3 p. m. yesterday.

Deputy Attorney General Dole will leave today on the Waialeale for Kauai.

Sister Albertina, of St. Andrew's Priory, returns from the coast by the Australia.

The two upper reservoirs have been filled up to their utmost capacity by the recent rains.

A number of school teachers will arrive on the Australia from spending their vacation abroad.

Small lots of mining, agricultural and oil stocks to be had from W. H. Bailey & Son, San Francisco, Cal.

Mr. and Mrs. P. H. Dodge will reopen their school for children of primary grades on Monday, September 7.

The Hawaiian Government Normal and Training School will open at the High School building Monday evening, Sept. 7th.

You can get bound volumes of the Pacific Commercial Advertiser and Hawaiian Gazette from 1890-1895 at the office of the Hawaiian Gazette Company.

All parties having claims against the estate of the late C. Akana, Kailua, Hawaii, are requested to lodge the same with W. F. Wilson within three months from this date.

Letters were received from P. C. Jones by the last mail stating that he had arrived in New York city and had been pleasantly received by leading capitalists there.

Miss Lawrence, of Chicago, who is to supervise the work of the Free Kindergarten and the Teachers' Training Class, is expected on the Australia today. The director of the Japanese department will also arrive on the same steamer.

Mrs. Paul Neumann arrived from Honolulu on the steamer Australia to join her husband who has been here for several weeks. Neumann has been in San Rafael for some time trying to recover his health. He is reported to be greatly improved and will soon leave with his wife for Guatemala.—S. F. Chronicle.

A CURE FOR BILIOUS COLIC.

RESOURCE, Scriven Co. Ga.—I have been subject to attacks of bilious colic for several years. Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy is the only relief. It acts like a charm. One dose of it gives relief when all other remedies fail.—G. D. Sharp. For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

ANOTHER FAST CRUISER.

Brooklyn Developed Average Speed of Twenty-one Knots.

BOSTON Aug. 24.—In the preliminary or practice trial today the cruiser Brooklyn developed an average speed closely approximating 21 knots. There were, of course, no "fictitious" figures that could have any impartial or valuable bearing. Watches were held by all the officers aboard, and also by those members of the Government trial board, and close calculations were made from buoy to buoy in the run of 83 knots.

A comparison of these figures showed an agreement that the cruiser had averaged a few one-hundredths less than 21 knots. The computations ranged from 20.25 to 20.99, the majority, however settling on 20.97. The trial was made over the Government's official course from off Cape Ann, Mass., to a point off Point Porpoise, Me., and return. The measured distance between the two points is 41½ knots, thus making the full run of 83 knots, including the turn.

Edwin S. Cramp, after the return today, expressed himself entirely satisfied with the behavior of the cruiser, but would make no predictions as to the possibilities of the official trial on Wednesday.

Pure

Blood is essential to perfect health. This is a scientific fact. Every organ, nerve and muscle must be fed and nourished. It is the function of the blood to furnish this nourishment, and the quality of nourishment these organs receive depends on the quality of the blood. If the blood is

Rich

Pure and full of vitality it will properly feed and support the whole mechanism of the body. If it is poor and thin disease and suffering will be inevitable. The great success of Hood's Sarsaparilla in curing stubborn cases of scrofula, eczema, rheumatism, neuralgia and many other similar troubles, is based upon its power to enrich and purify the

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This is also the reason for the great popularity of Hood's Sarsaparilla as a building up medicine. By making pure, rich blood, it gives vigor and vitality even in trying seasons, when, owing to impoverished blood, thousands are complaining of weakness and weariness, lack of energy and ambition, and that tired feeling.

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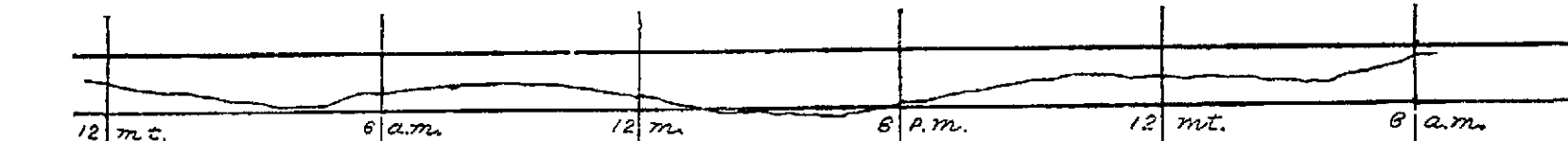
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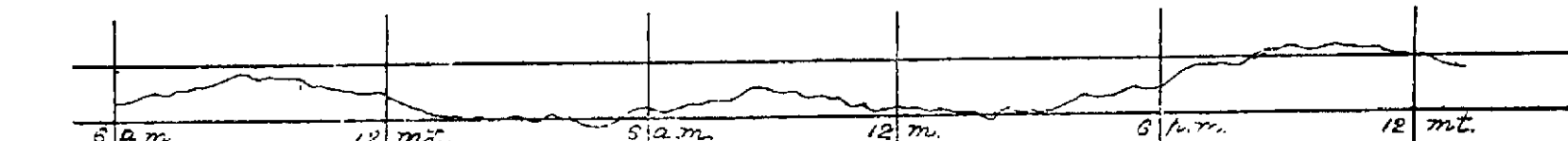
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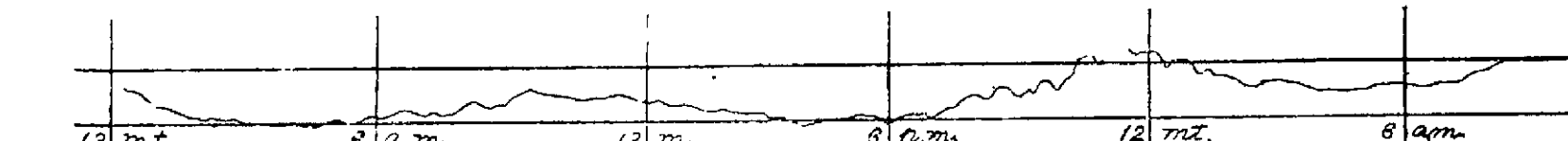
CHANGES IN BAROMETRIC PRESSURE, AS INDICATED BY THE BAROGRAPH.



1. Normal rise and fall of Barometer, Aug. 13 and 14



2. Barometer oscillations during the storm of Aug. 15 and 16.



3. Barometer oscillations during storm of Aug. 30 and 31. (From tracings of barograph, Hawaiian Weather Bureau)

The barograph is simply a self-recording barometer. It is constructed essentially like an aneroid, but in place of the index there is a slender arm carrying a peculiarly constructed pen whose point is in contact with a cylinder which is made by clockwork to revolve on its axis once in seven days. The cylinder carries a sheet of paper which with horizontal lines to indicate the height of the barometer crossed, by vertical lines that indicate the hours

As the cylinder revolves the pen traces on this paper an irregular line showing every variation in barometer pressure.

Ordinarily there is a regular rhythmic rise and fall of the barometer, much like the tides of the sea. At about 9 o'clock morning and evening the pressure is at a maximum while at about 1 o'clock (at this season of the year) it reaches a minimum.

In settled weather the trace of the barograph is quite regular. During a

storm, on the other hand, there are constantly minute variations in the pressure which record themselves faithfully in the tracing of the barograph.

The accompanying traces show better than any description the nature of these variations. What is especially noteworthy is the fact that the disturbance precedes the advent of the storm, and is much more striking than any mere "fall" of the mercury in the barometer. Thus on the 15th of August, coincidently with an unusual clouding of the sky, and an increase in the force of the wind, the curve of the barograph became quite irregular, although it was twenty-four hours before the storm culminated in the heavy downpour of the 16th.

In the storm of Sunday, Aug. 30, the oscillations increased in frequency and amplitude with the electrical disturbance ceasing soon after the rain was over.

BY THE GRAVE OF JOHN BROWN.

Miss Field's Last Wish to be
Carried Out.

PLANS FOR TRANSFER OF REMAINS

Mary Stuart Armstrong of Chicago Heads the
Movement—Free Transportation Offered.
Picturesque Spot in Adirondacks Selected
for Kate Field's Last Resting Place.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 22.—Kate
Field's remains are to find their last
resting place beside those of John
Brown of Osawatimie, whose "soul goes
marching on."

It is true that Lillian Whiting of Boston
has abandoned the idea of bringing
her friend's body to this country for in-
terment, but another and equally dear
and devoted admirer of the noble wom-

which bears the names of those who
donated the land to the State, was un-
veiled amid impressive ceremonies.

Writing of this event to the Elite, a
society journal of Chicago, Mary Stuart
Armstrong says:

"John Brown is not the only hero to
be laid at rest upon the North Elba
Hill. It is the purpose of some of Kate
Field's friends to carry with tender-
ness the mortal remains of this gifted
woman to the park, and to have them
repose there according to her oft-ex-
pressed wish. It is touching to see how
many of the veterans of the Adirondacks
loved Kate Field. They tell in-
cidents of her visits there which evi-
dence her remarkable kindness and jus-
tice, while tears fill their eyes or fall
from off their ruddy cheeks. It was she
who made John Brown's desire to be
buried there a fact. We shall see to it
that her wish is likewise fulfilled."

Near the spot where John Brown's
body lies stands the big boulder upon
which he had cut his initials when en-
deavoring to establish a colony for fugi-
tive slaves there, who were to arrive
by the underground railway. The same
writer and friend of Kate Field men-
tioned previously says of the locality
and of the idea she is now endeavoring
to carry out:

"The spot is a picturesque one—at the



JOHN BROWN'S BURIAL PLOT, IN WHICH THE REMAINS OF KATE
FIELD ARE TO BE INTERRED.
(Reproduced from the San Francisco Call.)

an who was always active in some
good cause has taken up the matter,
and the indications are that the ex-
pressed wish of Miss Field will be ful-
filled.

Mary Stuart Armstrong of Chicago is
behind the new movement, and has taken
a most practical way to carry out
her design. She has written to the gen-
eral passenger agents of the Southern
Pacific, Union Pacific and the Chicago
and Northwestern railroads, requesting
them to aid her in her plan by under-
taking the transportation of the re-
mains.

When the letter was received by the
local representative of the Southern Pa-
cific Company it was referred to Wells,
Fargo & Co. President Valentine was
absent at the time, but Assistant Man-
ager Rowell forwarded the communi-
cation to his superior. A prompt an-
swer came from Mr. Valentine to the
effect that the express company would
be pleased to transport the remains of
Miss Field from San Francisco to any
point in the United States which the
company reached.

It now remained only to arrange for
transportation from Honolulu to this
city, and this matter was referred by
the Southern Pacific official, who then
had the affair in hand, to the proper
representative of the Occidental and
Oriental Steamship Company, and a fa-
vorable reply is confidently expected
from the latter company in a day or two
at the furthest.

To the story of why these two charac-
ters, so widely different in many re-
spects, should be interred in one plot,
attaches a sad romance.

It is history that the famous liber-
ator, who had hailed from the forests
and mountains of the Adirondacks, ex-
pressed the wish during his lifetime
that he should be buried in the grounds
on which stood his home, built by his
own hands from timber felled and pre-
pared by him.

The tract of land was purchased in
1870 by a company for the purpose of
perpetuating the memory of the mar-
tyr, and Kate Field Henry Clews, Le
Grand B. Cannon, Hon. Thomas Mur-
phy, Hon. Salem H. Wales, Isaac H.
Bailey, Charles Stewart Smith and G.
Cabot Wood were contributors to the
fund. This property stood in the name
of Henry Clews as trustee until the
21st of July, when it was formally
transferred to the State of New York.
At the same time the monument erected
to the memory of John Brown, and

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them anywhere else. Our belief is founded on a
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a race horse.

Speaking of horses—Have
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BIT**? They sell for \$2.50,
and will check the wildest
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cruelty, bearing easy on the
mouth.

We also handle **Cart and
Buggy Harness**, as well as
Linen and Mornie Laprobes;
and strong, substantial har-
ness for that stubborn animal
called the Mule. By the
way: If he proves very
stubborn, we have a large
line of **Planters' Whips** on
hand that you might use to
advantage.

Perhaps you might like to
know how to sharpen your
cane knives and table car-
vers, as well as your razors.
Use our **Emery Files**! The
best files made for sharpen-
ing purposes. The smooth
back of the files can be used
for a hone, and the sides for
your carvers, while the rasp
front is used to sharpen large
knives, scythes, etc., etc.
We sell them for a Quarter.

Drop in and see us; and
if you don't see what you
want—why, ask for it

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from Europe and by a num-
ber of vessels from
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Complete Assortment
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Such as Prints, Gingham, Cottons,
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A FINE SELECTION OF
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Napkins, Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Hos-
iery, Hats, Umbrellas, Rugs and
Carpets, Ribbons, Laces and
Embroideries, Cutlery, Per-
fumery, Soaps, Etc.

A Large Variety of Saddles,

Vienna and Iron Garden Furniture,
Reichstein & Seiler Pianos, Iron
Bedsteads, Etc., Etc.
American and European Groceries, Liq-
uors, Beers and Mineral Waters,
Oils and Paints, Caustic
Soda, Sugar, Rice and
Cabbages.

Sail Twine and Wrapping Twine, Wrap-
ping Paper, Burlaps, Filter-press
Cloth, Roofing-lates, Square
and Arch Firebricks,
Lubricating Grease,
Sheet Zinc, Sheet Lead, Plain Galvanized
Iron (best and 8d best), Galvanized
Corrugated Iron, Steel Rails
(18 and 20) Railroad
Bolts, Spikes and
Fishplates.

Railroad Steel Sleepers,
Market Baskets, Demijohns and Corks.
Also, Hawaiian Sugar and Rice; Golden
Gate, Diamond, Sperry's, Merchant's
and El Dorado Flour, Salmon,
Corned Beef, Etc.

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cine Vendors throughout the World.
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marvellous.

It Cures Old Sores,

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Cures Blood and Skin Diseases,

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From whatever cause arising.

As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and
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LOVING TRIBUTES TO MRS. COOKE.

Papers Read Before Members of
the Woman's Board.

BEAUTIFUL CHRISTIAN CHARACTER

Review of Mrs. Cooke's Work in the Chiefs' School—One of the First and Most Arduous Christian Workers—She Was the Nation's Benefactor—Early Life Among Hawaiians.

At the meeting of the Woman's Board Tuesday afternoon, memorial papers concerning the life of the late Mrs. Juliette M. Cooke were read by Mrs. M. S. Rice, Miss M. A. Chamberlain and Mrs. L. B. Coan. The meeting was a large one and a deep interest was taken in the loving tributes paid Mother Cooke who during her days of active life labored early and late to spread Christian truths among the Hawaiian people and whose counsels were sought by those who in later years took up the work. The papers of Miss Chamberlain and Mrs. Rice are given below. These with Mrs. Coan's "Tribute in Memory" will be published in the annual report of the Woman's Board:

In order to more completely understand this period of Mother Cooke's life, let us imagine ourselves living in the 40's of this century, as the years from 1842 to 1849. Honolulu is a small, straggling town, most thickly settled towards the sea coast, whose only street of any width is King street, and that runs out into the wild, unsettled country at each end. On the east the Mission premises and on the west the unbridged Nuuanu stream terminates any appearance of regular town life. Nuuanu Valley lies in its primitive loneliness of streams, woods and kalo patches, some of the latter extending quite far down into what is now busy Fort street. A slender bridge path winding up to the Falls is the only indication of what is now Nuuanu avenue. The grass huts of the Hawaiians are thickly strewn on the "kuleanas" reserved among the kalo patches, and the only sign of foreign inhabitants is an occasional spot fenced in, with perhaps a small lumber-built box of a cottage, placed as an initiative on such spots of land as have been purchased by Dr. Judd, Mr. E. O. Hall and Mr. H. Diamond. In the town the only buildings of any pretension are the two-story coral-stone houses of the chiefs, which seem like mansions in the midst of the low adobe thatched-roofed houses or all-grass huts. On the water front are some wooden buildings, one or two storied, where the few foreign merchants and ship chandlers do business by the two solitary wharves. The old adobe-built fort faces the water, with its whitewashed sides and broad ramparts, on which are mounted cannon, giving an appearance of power to the place. Near the fort stands one of the two-story stone buildings, the residence of Governor Kekuana'ola, the father of four of the royal children. A truly regal-looking specimen of a man; but the royal descent came to the children from their mother, Kinau, once one of the Queens of Kamehameha, the Conqueror. She had been the Premier of the Islands, but had passed away from life in 1839, a Christian convert, comparatively young, greatly desiring a Christian education for her children, one of whom, Alexander Liholihohi, was then the adopted child of Kamehameha III., and heir to the throne.

Two other large stone houses, with many windows and broad verandas, are on King street, and occupy the square from near Punchbowl street to Richard street, and are enclosed by high, solid coral-stone walls laid up in masonry. (The last relic of these old-fashioned walls can still be seen around the Kawaiahao Church.) These houses, whose grounds were separated by a stone dividing wall, were the palaces of Kamehameha III., the reigning King, and the Premier, Kekaulaohi, and her husband, C. Kanaina, the parents of Wm. C. Lunaliho. Heavy wooden gates on each side, constantly guarded by armed sentinels, prevented any impetuous gaze into the interior of the yards. Just mauka of this square ran a narrow street or lane, called Palace Walk, and on the mauka of this lane was the piece of ground selected for the Young Chiefs' School. The situation is the same now occupied by the stone barracks of the Hawaiian Government, with all the lawn in front added to the enclosure. The building, which was erected very near the lane, was in the form of a large hollow square, a low, one-story adobe building, plastered and whitewashed and closed in front by a large gate or portal, which was guarded by a sentinel continually, day and night. No door of exit was found on the back side of the buildings though there were numerous windows there for ventilation.

Here, then, we find the quaint, interesting family school where Mr. and Mrs. Amos S. Cooke reigned supreme in love, and exerted for ten years an influence for the future of these Islands they then had no idea of, and the full results of which can only be revealed in eternity.

Let us pay a visit to this unique school. Approaching the portal, we raise the knocker, and it is opened by the sentinel, who stands within the arched passage, and we pass into the lovely grassy courtyard of soft manile turf. The interior of the buildings

are all surrounded by projecting verandas supported by wooden posts, all facing on this courtyard. The doors all stand open, and the whole quadrangle towards the verandas is bordered with gay blooming flowers. Marigolds, double balsams, larkspurs, blue and pink, lavender and dill, with its tall fragrant heads of seeds; white jasmine and damask roses in their season perfume the air. On one side of the court—the Waikiki side—were the apartments for Mrs. Cooke's family, with the general dining room and culinary arrangements in the rear. On the other three sides were the school room, the apartments of the beloved helpers, John II and his noble wife, Sarai, and the living rooms of the royal scholars. The place was always happy with the joy of youth, sometimes busy with the regular work of the school room, again with sports or the charms of vocal and instrumental music. Daily exercise was taken, either on foot or on horseback, under the care and supervision of Mr. or Mrs. Cooke or one of their assistants.

Here we find Mrs. Cooke, the Mother and presiding genius of this interesting group. Moses Kalkioewa, Lot Kamehameha, Alexander Liholihohi, Victoria Kamamalu, William C. Lunaliho, Bernice Pauahi, Jane Leoa, Elizabeth Kekaula, Emma Rooke, Peter Young Keao, James Kaloikelani, David Kalakaua, Lydia Kamakaeha, Mary Paalana and Kinau Pitt Lelelohoku. All these fifteen children varying in ages from thirteen to two years she had to love, control and train, besides a rising family of four of her own.

I well remember the very crowded state of her own rooms, the piles and piles of sewing that passed under her eye—that was before the day of sewing machines. Of course there were an abundance of servants, for each child had a "haku" or attendant devoted to his or her welfare; and often great perplexity arose from that very fact. But they all needed watching and training, almost as much as the children. Her own little children suffered in learning their own tongue, from the constant intercourse with these Hawaiians, speaking broken English. Often Mrs. Cooke was prostrated with headache from the constant nervous strain. Very seldom did she leave the precincts of home, for "eternal vigilance was the price of safety." In every respect this was a Christian home. Morning and evening they met at family prayers. On Sundays the school usually attended the morning service at Kawaiahao Church, and sat in a special large enclosed pew under one of the galleries. They sometimes attended the foreign worship in the old Bethel, and it was always a pleasant sight to watch them come in and to note their perfect behavior during the services. I well remember their dignified, handsome appearance. The older boys were princely in their bearing and the girls queasily in youthful beauty. The most striking of these was Bernice Pauahi, and her manners and lovely disposition were as marked as her beauty. I remember one public examination of the Young Chiefs' School, held in Kawaiahao Church, crowded with interested spectators and friends, which was of superior excellence. The singing was led by Mrs. Cooke, who had no instrument, and raised the pitch by her tuning fork. She had a voice of singular power and clearness, that soared above all others in our assemblages, especially when she sang the tenor, or "counter," as our dear old-fashioned singers called it. To this day I can seem to hear the peculiar heartiness and harmony of the singing at this examination, in the simple pieces, one of which was:

"Before all lands in east or west,
I love my native land the best;
With God's best gifts 'tis teeming;
No gold or jewels here are found,
But men of noble race abound,
And eyes of joy are beaming."

Mrs. Cooke had a happy vein of humor, and a habit of looking on the bright side of things. She often controlled the large family of youth by some merry way of causing a little trouble or altercation to turn quickly from the serious to the ludicrous.

All the pupils but two had preceded her to the Silent Land. Her affection for every one was deep and sincere through their whole lives, and many times her heart was cheered by their steadfast affection evinced to her. They invariably called her "Mother," and none but herself could tell the unwritten history of how much they acknowledged their love and indebtedness to her.

Let me close in her own words, with an extract from her Paper of Reminiscence, read at the Jubilee Celebration of the Arrival of the Reinforcement of 1837:

"There is a wide difference between the spirit of heathenism and the spirit of the Gospel. The former teaches selfishness. Its tender mercies are cruel. The delicate infant is strangled by its own parents. Helpless aged people are buried alive. Woman is treated as an inferior, enslaved and abused. The spirit of the Gospel teaches love and kindness to all, even to enemies. It builds hospitals for the sick poor, giving them care, kindness and medical aid. It builds homes for the aged, who have no friends to care for them, smoothing their pathway and comforting them with the hope and blessings ready for them in the Home above. It builds and supports schools for the children, causing them to be taught and developed into noble men and women, an honor to their country, an influence for good and a blessing to the world.

"Let us recognize in the Queen's Hospital, the Lunaliho Home for the aged poor, and the noble provision for the Kamehameha School, some of the beneficent fruits of the Gospel of our Lord and Saviour, left us as precious mementos of some whose faces we shall see no more on earth, and who were members of the Chiefs' Children's School." M. A. CHAMBERLAIN.

Following is Mrs. Rice's paper

In the general meeting to which we came strangers in 1841, one of the first faces to fix itself in my memory was the beaming handsome face of Mrs.

Cooke, very pleasing in person, I was much attracted to her and subsequent acquaintance only heightened my regard.

I sometimes saw her in the school of young chiefs, noticed the skill with which she framed pretty bonnets, for the girls, instructing them in many ways. Bernice, afterwards Mrs. C. R. Bishop, a lovely little girl, (so beautiful with her wonderful curls, that memory keeps it a living picture), always seemed to be near Mrs. Cooke, and well did she repay her care. The young chiefs were then a very interesting group, pre-eminent among them was Liholihohi afterwards Kamehameha fourth, then bright and pleasing. He ever made a friend of his Mother Cooke, always having something to tell her when I chanced to be at the school.

Her patience and wisdom were a marvel to me. Her gift of song greatly increasing her influence.

Their helpers, John II and his stately wife, under the influence of Mr. and Mrs. Cooke, developed the highest style of native christian character. Many disappointments came to these teachers in the lives of their pupils, but the Queen's Hospital, Lunaliho Home and the Kamehameha Schools are enduring monuments of their influence over some of their pupils, and we can hope it was not in vain over others. After the school was disbanded, as Mrs. Cooke said because there were no more young chiefs, she entered with interest into other phases of Christian work. None of us who have had the privilege of joining in her prayers at our meetings will ever forget her loving filial words. In the long years of our widowhood, and after our families were connected by marriage, we became intimate friends. At one time I made her house my home occupying an upper room, which I named "Peace," as the family life suggested the name. As a housekeeper she never seemed to worry, having a large share of what is termed in New England "Faculty," good judgment with rapidity of action, the work was quickly done and the house mother found time to teach her servants, and to help in all efforts to uplift the people among whom she lived, and to entertain many guests.

She made very welcome my young grandchildren. A letter received to-day from one of them says: "Mother Cooke's death is a sorrow to me, I shall miss her, she has always been so kind to me, especially in the days of my childhood."

But with her busy useful life, she found time for reading, always having a good book on her table, often reading aloud to her family. I can never forget the work she read to us on Russian History at the period of the Turkish invasion, some of the answers to prayer in that volume have been a perpetual help.

She was pleasing in conversation, for which she had varied materials. I remember once when we were talking of our school days, she stated with great clearness a proposition in Euclid.

Often in our talks her nice sense of justice was apparent, and her charity, toward others, so that in our acquaintance of half a century I scarcely remember a word to the disadvantage of any one. Perhaps a loving patience was her most striking characteristic, ever in exercise toward the youth around her whose love she gained. Such an unselfish useful life must be in remembrance before God, though she in her deep humility was unsatisfied with herself, but will be ever in our memories as a choice treasure.

M. S. RICE.

MISS CORDO--MRS. INGALLS

Honolulu Professor Married 'Mid Roses and Plinks.

'Twas a Fashionable Church Wedding—Bride and Groom Soon to Arrive Here.

WHITMAN, Mass., July 16.—Prof. Arthur Burdette Ingalls of Honolulu, and Miss Lilla May Cordo, daughter of Rev. H. A. Cordo, D.D., the pastor of the First Baptist church of this town, were married in the church last evening, the large number of friends and relatives completely filling the large edifice.

The bridal march from Wagner's "Lohengrin" was the signal of the approach of the bridal couple, and they entered the church soon after 8 o'clock. The bride was accompanied by her brother, Frank Irving Cordo of Chicago, a well-known railroad man in the northwest, and the party was made up of the bridesmaids, maid of honor and immediate relatives.

The couple stood beneath the arch of green, and were made one by Rev. H. A. Cordo, D.D.

The bride was accompanied by Miss Emma L. Caten of Groversville, N. Y., as maid of honor, and Mr. Edwin S. Hunt of New York city was groomsmen. The bride wore a beautiful costume of white duchesse satin, en train, trimmed with point and duchesse lace. She wore a tulle veil, caught at the side with a beautiful diamond pin, the gift of the groom. She carried a bunch of bride roses.

Mr. and Mrs. Ingalls will take a short trip in the west, and expect to arrive in Honolulu soon after Aug. 15, where they have a pretty home fitted up for their occupancy. Mr. Ingalls will take his bride to a city where he occupies a prominent position in college circles, as well as in the social life at the island. He has occupied a chair in Oahu college for several years.

Colburn Means Business.

Marcus Colburn has begun a suit against S. C. Allen, Captain McPhall and Marshal Brown for the recovery of salvage claimed on the bark Gainsborough. Papers were filed and Deputy

Marshal Hitchcock seized the vessel yesterday morning. She was released again upon bonds being filed by the owners in the sum of \$1,500. Rosa and Castle will appear for Colburn and Kinney & Ballou for the defendants. The case will be heard in the Circuit Court next week.

Kau's Rainy Weather.

A letter from Kapapala Ranch, Kau, received by the W. G. Hall yesterday, contains the following account of the extraordinary weather experienced on Saturday and Sunday:

"This (Saturday) has been a queer day. It started to rain this morning before daybreak, and at half past seven and at eight o'clock respectively there were two heavy shocks of earthquake. The rain continued until three o'clock in the afternoon, and was accompanied by tremendous peals of thunder and blinding flashes of lightning.

"Sunday morning at eight o'clock—it rained all night and is still doing the same thing."

They Didn't Play.

At the last moment the Hilo Band boys backed out of their prior resolve to test the law on the Sunday afternoon public concert matter. This pleased many and displeased many more who thought that the boys fully intended to go ahead in the matter.—Hilo Tribune.

Military Promotions.

Arthur Coyne has been promoted to the post of captain of Company E of the Regulars, in place of John Good.

John Evenson has gone into the place of first lieutenant, formerly occupied by Coyne, and Perry takes the place of first sergeant.

WE MUST HAVE THE TOOLS.

Robinson Crusoe, you remember, made a big boat or canoe out of the trunk of a tree. It was a laborious and tedious job. And that wasn't the worst of it. When he got the boat done he couldn't launch it. It was too heavy for one man to handle. If he had only had an arrangement like the capstan of a ship he might have managed. He understood how to do it, but lacked the tools. How often we find ourselves at a dead stand for that same reason. Let me give you a fresh illustration, tied up for a moment in the following letter which might first be read before we can rightly come at the point.

"In the spring of 1884," says our correspondent, "I got into a low weak way, not being able to imagine what had happened to me. My strength kept ebbing away till I had scarcely the desire or ability to do anything. I felt as tired as if I had just arrived home from a long, hard journey, yet no tax more than usual of any kind had been laid upon me. My mind, too, was weary; so that I turned from things that obliged me to think, plan or consider.

"Side by side, so to speak, with all this was the failure of my appetite. Of course I continued to eat, or make an effort to eat, but food no longer tempted me as it does a person in health. I picked and minced over my meals, and the little I took neither fasted good nor did me any good after I had eaten it. Instead of warming, comforting and stimulating me, as it used to do, it gave me distress at the stomach, pain at the chest, and a singular feeling of tightness around the waist, as though a belt were buckled too snug around me.

"After a time the condition of my stomach seemed to grow worse. There was that sense of gnawing so often mentioned by others, and occasionally a feeling of faintness and sinking almost like the ground giving way under one's feet.

(Remark:—An eminent London physician, in one of his books, describes this sinking feeling as one of the most appalling and frightful that it is possible to experience. It is not the body but the mind that suffers. I, the present writer, have had two attacks of it, and pray to have no more. It is like unto the overshadowing of the Death Angel's wing, with the mind fully conscious of the situation. The cause is uric acid poison in the blood, one of the products of prolonged indigestion.)

"When this sinking feeling came on," continues the letter, "it weighed me down like a nightmare. Finally I got to be so weak I could only walk slowly and feebly. The doctor who prescribed for me said my complaint was dyspepsia, but his medicine had no perceptible effect.

"I continued this for eight years; not always the same, but now better and then worse. Yet in all that long time there was not a day when I could say I was well. No medicine or treatment seemed right for me, and I almost began to think I never should recover my former health.

"In March, 1892, Mother Siegel's Syrup was recommended to me as having done wonders in cases like mine, even when they were of long standing and everything else had failed. No harm to try it, we thought, and got a bottle from Mr. Grime, the chemist, in Bolton Road; and after taking it I felt great relief. My appetite quickly improved, and I could eat without pain. When I had taken two or three bottles more the bad symptoms had all gone, and I was as well as ever. My husband also took the medicine with the same good results. You may publish my letter and refer inquirers to me. (Signed) (Mrs.) Elizabeth Wilson, 5, Northcote Street, Bolton Road, Darwen, March 1st, 1895."

The lesson in this interesting narrative is too plain for us to miss it. Our old friend Crusoe was not able to launch his boat for the want of machinery. Similarly the doctor who attended Mrs. Wilson was not able to cure her because he did not possess the right remedy. His opinion as to her complaint was entirely correct. She was suffering from chronic dyspepsia, precisely as he told her. But alas! it is one thing to know what ought to be done and quite another to have the knowledge and means to do it.

Between these two things (over this wide gap) stands Mother Siegel's Syrup, just as between the two sides of the Thames stands London Bridge.



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A. FITZGERALD IS GIVEN TWO YEARS.

This For Shooting the Chinese Detective, Ah Fat in the Leg.

DEFENSE OFFERS NO EVIDENCE.

Luka Tells About Furiously Driven Hack. Knows Difference Between Mules and Horses—Detective David Kaapa Tells What He Knows About the Case—Appeal Noted.

The case of Arthur Fitzgerald for shooting Special Officer Ah Fat in the leg on the morning of August 26th, came up in the police court for trial yesterday morning, and took up the whole day. E. P. Dole for prosecution, Creighton and Correa for defense. A recess was taken at 12 noon until 2 p. m., when the trial was continued. Following was the evidence produced:

W. H. Paine testified as to the money that was put into the box on the night of the robbery.

Miss Peterson told about the Portuguese children who called at her home and told her of the money that had been found in the barn.

Captain Parker told of how he had made an examination of the premises on the morning after the shooting, and of the blood that he found on the ground. He said he found pieces of tramcar change envelopes in Fitzgerald's room, as well as some envelopes with the change still in them.

Ah Fat, the Chinese detective shot by Fitzgerald on the night of August 25th, sworn, stated: Was at Palama on the night of the 25th; was ordered by Kaapa to keep watch in the vicinity of the barn where the street car money was found. Huihui went with me; was in the grain roof of the stable; could see plainly through the cracks. We stood watch together until 12 o'clock, and then agreed to watch one at a time. It came my time at 2:30 a. m., and Huihui lay down to sleep. Saw defendant approaching with a gun. I lifted up my leg to move, and just then he shot me in the leg. Huihui awoke then. I cannot tell what happened after the firing. Was about twenty feet away from Fitzgerald; could see his face very plainly. The bullet struck me in the thigh.

Cross-examined—Never have had any trouble with defendant. Have known him about two years. There was light in the room where I was.

Huihui—Am a special officer on the detective force. Was at Peterson's barn with Ah Fat. Saw defendant about 2:30 a. m., August 26th. After the shot was fired the bell struck six times at the Insane Asylum. Ah Fat was sitting on a chair; was fighting mosquitos when the shot was fired. Stopped immediately. Mosquitos had no further place in my thoughts. When I got up from the floor defendant was standing with his gun still at an aim. He then ran off and I fired two shots after him. I saw him plainly, because when I jumped up he was very close to me.

Huihui then described how he, Kaapa and others had searched Fitzgerald's premises and found the gun with the cartridge.

Luka testified as to being a resident of Kapalama and that he was awakened on the morning of August 26th by the report of a gun. He walked out on the veranda and had been standing there but a short time when he heard the Insane Asylum bell strike six times. Heard three reports and then a whistle. A hack without a light drove furiously toward his place which is close to the Peterson barn. He could not see the number of the hack or the color of the horse on account of the darkness. The hack went towards King street.

Cross-examined—I was the one who told Kaapa of the hack. It is my positive knowledge that it was a horse and not a mule.

Just here the defense had a long series of questions to ask Luka about horses and mules, and if he knew the difference between the same. The only answer that could be obtained was to the effect that it was rather dark at the time and objects were not plainly visible.

Continuing Luka stated in cross-examination—Hack went driving past just after whistle was blown. Have lived in Kapalama twenty years. Didn't see the hack go into the yard. Was asleep. Couldn't see the driver and don't know if there were any passengers.

Kapaha stated that he had heard the report of the gun, the blowing of the whistle and the striking of the Insane Asylum bell.

It Kaapa sworn stated: On August 24th, 1896 Mr. Dow received a telephone message from Peterson's regarding the finding of the money. Went out and found Misses Peterson and Harbottle who showed me where the mules had been hidden. Stationed Chun Poon and Enoka there. At about 9 o'clock took Ah Fat there to show him the place. On Tuesday morning, August 25th at about 5 o'clock, went up again. Fitzgerald was not there. Found rifle with fixed bayonet in Fitzgerald's room. It was loaded. When defendant was home in the afternoon I searched the premises and found these tags on mule's side of Fitzgerald's house. Found pieces of paper close to where the stove was.

After J. Batchelor's testimony regarding examination of the rifle, prosecution rested.

Prosecution admitted that defendant was a member of Company H and was entitled to a rifle.

Defense offered no evidence. Defendant found guilty as charged. Sentenced to imprisonment at hard labor for two years and to pay costs.

Exception to sentence and exception to the jurisdiction of the court. Appeal noted.

Raced to Sydney.

Two vessels that left this port together several months ago for a race to Sydney have finished and with another illustration of the saying that the last shall sometimes be first, says the S. F. Examiner of August 26. The vessels in question are the four-masted ship Hawaiian Isles, Captain Kustel, and the barkentine Sharpshooter, also Captain Kustel, a brother of the other skipper. Both craft were wheat laden. Shortly after getting outside of the heads the barkentine met with a mishap. She had her deck covered with a patent cement that failed to work, as the first water which came on board washed the cement away. The decks started to leak and the Sharpshooter put back for repairs. She lost a week or so having her seams calked, and then Captain Kustel put to sea again, looking for the brother who had bidden him good-by. The Sharpshooter reached Sydney two weeks ago and the Hawaiian Isles arrived yesterday.

Will Tow to the Sound.

The ship John Ena, which soon starts for Puget Sound to load lumber for Australia, will go from this port to the Sound in tow of the tug Fearless, and it is reported that several other sailing vessels due before long to depart light for north coast ports will also depend on tugs.—S. F. Chronicle.

WHARF AND WAVE.

The Dimond took away 8,698 bags of sugar, shipped by W. G. Irwin & Co.; 2,000 bags rice, shipped by M. S. Grinbaum & Co.

The W. G. Hall sails at 10 o'clock this morning on her regular Maui and Hawaii route. A large number of passengers leave by her, as well as a heavy freight.

The schooner Luka came into port on Tuesday night, bringing a number of spars, also the sails and an amount of running gear from the wrecked Gainsborough.

The schooner Transit was telephoned off Koko Head at 8 o'clock last evening. She was to sail from San Francisco two days after the S. N. Castle, which would make her passage 17 days.

A large staff of workmen are at work on the Hall's wharf, which when finished will be one of the best docks on the waterfront. The steam roller is setting down the heavy rock, ready for a covering of fine dressing.

The O. & O. S. S. Coptic, Sealby commander, arrived early last evening, 6 days, 4 hours and 34 minutes from San Francisco. Purser C. Lucy Goodrich very kindly furnished the following report of the Coptic's trip: Left San Francisco August 26th at 4:07 p. m.; thence to 28th inst. had strong westerly winds and light seas; thence to port, moderate northerly to variable winds and moderate seas, arriving September 1st at 6:19 p. m. The Coptic brought five cabin and one steerage as passengers for this port.

The O. & O. S. S. Coptic resumed her voyage to the Orient at 2:30 yesterday afternoon. As she passed out of the channel she looked a pretty sight, having on board 3,029 tons of freight, sufficient weight to put her down in the water to show her model to advantage. By the way she squared away to the westward it would not be surprising to hear of another record-breaking trip. The Coptic took 6 cabin and 111 steerage passengers from this port.

Desirable Stocks

Splendid Opportunities for Investors. Large or small lots of

Mining, Agricultural AND Oil Stocks.

Stocks and Bonds Negotiated. Agents O'NEIL, KACHCO, BAILEY & SON, COMPANY. Correspondence invited.

W. H. BAILEY & SON.

415 1/2 Montgomery St., San Francisco Cal.

REFERENCES.—San Francisco: C. R. Bishop, Selby Smelting Works. Honolulu: W. O. Smith, T. W. Hobron.

FOREIGN MAIL SERVICE.

Steamships will leave for and arrive from San Francisco on the following dates, till the close of 1896:

Arrive at Honolulu	Leave Honolulu for	Arrive at Honolulu	Leave Honolulu for
From S. Francisco	San Francisco or	From S. Francisco	San Francisco or
or Vancouver.	Vancouver.	or Vancouver.	Vancouver.
1896.	1896.	1896.	1896.
On or About	On or About	On or About	On or About
Australia...Sept. 4	Australia...Sept. 9	Australia...Sept. 4	Australia...Sept. 9
R. Janeiro...Sept. 10	Doric...Sept. 15	R. Janeiro...Sept. 10	Doric...Sept. 15
Miowera...Sept. 16	Mariposa...Sept. 17	Miowera...Sept. 16	Mariposa...Sept. 17
Alameda...Sept. 24	Warrimoo...Sept. 24	Alameda...Sept. 24	Warrimoo...Sept. 24
Peking...Sept. 28	China...Sept. 28	Peking...Sept. 28	China...Sept. 28
Australia...Sept. 28	Australia...Oct. 3	Australia...Sept. 28	Australia...Oct. 3
Doric...Oct. 7	Peru...Oct. 12	Doric...Oct. 7	Peru...Oct. 12
Warrimoo...Oct. 16	Monowai...Oct. 15	Warrimoo...Oct. 16	Monowai...Oct. 15
Mariposa...Oct. 22	Coptic...Oct. 20	Mariposa...Oct. 22	Coptic...Oct. 20
Belgie...Oct. 24	Australia...Oct. 28	Belgie...Oct. 24	Australia...Oct. 28
Australia...Oct. 26	Miowera...Oct. 24	Australia...Oct. 26	Miowera...Oct. 24
Peru...Nov. 2	Gaelic...Nov. 6	Peru...Nov. 2	Gaelic...Nov. 6
Australia...Nov. 16	Alameda...Nov. 12	Australia...Nov. 16	Alameda...Nov. 12
Monowai...Nov. 19	Australia...Nov. 21	Monowai...Nov. 19	Australia...Nov. 21
Rio Janeiro...Nov. 19	Warrimoo...Nov. 24	Rio Janeiro...Nov. 19	Warrimoo...Nov. 24
Gaelic...Nov. 28	China...Dec. 2	Gaelic...Nov. 28	China...Dec. 2
Australia...Dec. 11	Mariposa...Dec. 10	Australia...Dec. 11	Mariposa...Dec. 10
Cortic...Dec. 16	Belgie...Dec. 11	Cortic...Dec. 16	Belgie...Dec. 11
Warrimoo...Dec. 16	Australia...Dec. 16	Warrimoo...Dec. 16	Australia...Dec. 16
Alameda...Dec. 17	Coptic...Dec. 28	Alameda...Dec. 17	Coptic...Dec. 28
China...Dec. 24	Miowera...Dec. 24	China...Dec. 24	Miowera...Dec. 24

Centers for Spanish Navy.

GLASCOW, August 21.—Thompson's shipbuilding firm has booked Spain's order for two first-class cruisers of the type of the British warship Niobe, now building at Barrow-in-Furness.

METEOROLOGICAL RECORD.

By the Government Survey. Published Every Monday.

DAY	BAROM.	3 p.m.	7 a.m.	10 a.m.	1 p.m.	4 p.m.	7 p.m.	10 p.m.	11 p.m.	WIND.	MOON.
Sat. 22	30.12	30.06	74	83	80	85	85	85	85	NE	11.47
Sun. 23	30.09	30.03	73	80	80	85	85	85	85	NE	11.47
Mon. 24	30.06	30.00	71	84	80	85	85	85	85	NNE	11.47
Tues. 25	30.06	30.00	71	84	80	85	85	85	85	NNE	11.47
Wed. 26	30.05	30.00	71	84	80	85	85	85	85	NE	11.47
Thurs. 27	30.04	29.98	72	80	80	85	85	85	85	NNE	11.47
Frid. 28	30.05	29.99	74	87	80	85	85	85	85	NNE	11.47

Barometer corrected for temperature and elevation, but not for gravity.

TIDES, SUN AND MOON.

DAY	High Tide	Low Tide	High Tide	Low Tide	Sun Rises	Sun Sets	Moon Rises	Moon Sets
Mon. 23	11:11 a.m.	5:11 p.m.	11:25 a.m.	5:25 p.m.	6:55 a.m.	6:17 p.m.	11:47 a.m.	11:47 p.m.
Tues. 24	11:25 a.m.	5:25 p.m.	11:39 a.m.	5:39 p.m.	6:55 a.m.	6:16 p.m.	11:47 a.m.	11:47 p.m.
Wed. 25	11:39 a.m.	5:39 p.m.	11:53 a.m.	5:53 p.m.	6:55 a.m.	6:15 p.m.	11:47 a.m.	11:47 p.m.
Thurs. 26	11:53 a.m.	5:53 p.m.	12:07 p.m.	6:07 p.m.	6:55 a.m.	6:14 p.m.	11:47 a.m.	11:47 p.m.
Frid. 27	12:07 p.m.	6:07 p.m.	12:21 p.m.	6:21 p.m.	6:55 a.m.	6:13 p.m.	11:47 a.m.	11:47 p.m.
Sat. 28	12:21 p.m.	6:21 p.m.	12:35 p.m.	6:35 p.m.	6:55 a.m.	6:12 p.m.	11:47 a.m.	11:47 p.m.
Sun. 29	12:35 p.m.	6:35 p.m.	12:49 p.m.	6:49 p.m.	6:55 a.m.	6:11 p.m.	11:47 a.m.	11:47 p.m.

Last quarter of moon Aug. 31, at 0hr. 25min.

The tides and moon phase are given in Standard Time. The time of sun and moon rising and setting being given for all ports in the group are in Local Time, to which the respective corrections to Standard Time applicable to each different port should be made. The Standard Time whistle sounds at 12h. u.s. (midnight) Greenwich Time, which is 10.30 a.m. of Hawaiian Standard Time.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

Vessels from O. & O. S. S. Gaelic, China and Japan. Due. Schr Transit, San Fran. Due. O. S. S. Australia, San Fran. Due. Brit bk Routenbeck, Liverpool. Dec. 15

VESSELS IN PORT.

NAVAL.

U. S. S. Adams, Watson, Lahaina.

MERCHANTMEN.

(This list does not include coasters.) Am bk Harvester, Beck, Newcastle. Am bk S. C. Allen, Thompson, San Francisco. Am bk Albert, Griffiths, San Francisco. Bktn S. N. Castle, Hubbard, San Francisco. Haw schr Norma, Rosehill, Laysan Island.

ARRIVALS.

Tuesday, Sept. 1. Stmr W. G. Hall, Simerson, from Maui and Hawaii ports. Schr Moi Wahine, Kanone, from Paaulo. O. & O. S. S. Coptic, Sealby, from San Francisco.

Wednesday, Sept. 2. Stmr Ke Au Hou, Thompson, from Kauai ports. Stmr Kaala, Thompson, from Oahu ports. Stmr Kilanea Hou, Everett, from Hawaii ports.

Thursday, Sept. 3. Stmr J. A. Cummins, Searle, from Oahu ports.

DEPARTURES.

Tuesday, Sept. 1. Stmr Mikahala, Haglund, for Kauai ports. Stmr Claudine, Cameron, for Maui and Hawaii. Am bktn Irmgard, Schmidt, for San Francisco.

Wednesday, Sept. 2. O. & O. S. S. Coptic, Sealby, for Yokohama and Hongkong. Stmr Kauai, Bruhn, for Kilanea.

Thursday, Sept. 3. Stmr Iwalani, Smythe, for Lahaina, Honokaa and Kukuhae. Kaala, Thompson, for Kahuku. Stmr Waialeale, Peterson, for Kapaa. W. H. Dimond, Nilson, for San Francisco. Schr Moi Wahine, Kanone, for Paaulo.

VESSELS LEAVING TO-DAY.

Stmr W. G. Hall, Simerson, for Maui and Hawaii ports at 10 a. m. Stmr J. A. Cummins, Searle, for Waimanalo at 10 a. m.

PASSENGERS.

Arrivals.

From Maui and Hawaii ports, per stmr W. G. Hall, Sept. 1.—J. F. Morgan, wife and children, F. Buckholtz, A. G. Correa, Chas. Day, T. P. Harris, A. L. Colster, R. P. Hose, Father Andrew, J. W. Price, David Dayton, Miss Ella Dayton, Miss Eva Dayton, J. Jorgensen and wife, Masters Jorgensen (2), J. M. Vivas, wife and children, J. N. Keola and wife, Mrs. Adler and son, Miss Mossman, Mrs. Helen Alexander, Miss H. Alexander, Wm. Kamaka and wife, Miss Hattie Kamaka, Mrs. Foley and children (3), Mrs. Dr. Breteville and children (3), Miss Maud Horner, Mrs. Espinda and son, Mrs. J. Todd and children (2), Mrs. Capt. St. Claire and children (2), Miss Fanny Lelele, Mrs. F. Wilbertson, Mrs. Luther Wilcox and party, Mrs. Bell, Miss Bell, Mrs. Aldrich, Mrs. Lilly Auld, Mrs. Keohokalole Wm. Makakao, Miss L. Ackerman and 81 on deck.

From San Francisco, per O. & O. S. S. Coptic Sept. 1.—Dr J. S. B. Pratt, Miss Helen Stubbs, Miss Theodora Stubbs, Miss Field, Miss Clara Parrish. From Kauai per stmr Waialeale, Sept. 3. M. Phillips, and 6 on deck.

Departures.

For Maui and Hawaii ports, per stmr Claudine, Sept. 1.—W. G. Walker and wife, Miss M. Nape, Miss Rodgers, B. K. Kawai, wife and child, Miss R. E. Crook, Miss May Weight, George Schroeder, S. W. Kaai, wife and child, M. Hoonani, S. N. Mehoula, Mrs. Mary Ann Pa, Miss A. Crook, Miss Alice Win-

ter, Mrs. W. R. Sims and 2 children, David Al and wife, John A. Moore and child, Awana, William Kaluakini, D. N. Napthaa and wife, J. K. Kalama, J. K. Saunders, Enos Vincent, N. K. Nalpo, Joaquin Vincent, Lottie Taylor, Rebecca Panul, Lucy Lani, Mrs. Becky Wilkinson and child, Mrs. K. Holstein, N. H. Beers, W. L. Hardy, L. R. Medeiros, W. Yeats, Ed. Dowsett, Mr. and Mrs. Dickey, Misses Dickey (2), Mrs. Alexander, Miss Sorensen, Andrew Moore.

For Kauai, per stmr Mikahala, Sept. 1.—G. N. Wilcox, Mrs. Kelsey, Miss Smith, W. O. Smith, W. H. Neal, Miss Lampman, Miss Lizzie Goodwin, Mr. Askew and wife, A. S. Wilcox, Mrs. C. B. Smith, Dr. Walters, Miss H. R. Neal, Miss Lucy Aukai, Miss Mahlum, H. S. Hagerup, R. H. Collier, Annie Christian, Mrs. Chas. Blake, Mrs. T. H. Gibson and servant, Geo. A. Davis, J. A. Magoon, J. B. Alexander, Miss A. Thomas, H. Henry, Miss Carrie Grube, Mrs. Mary Kaibe, Master Gibson, Mr. Stanley and wife, Li Ching and 77 on deck.

Per O. & O. S. S. Coptic, for Hong Kong and Yokohama: W. B. Vanderlip and wife, Hugh G. Emmett, Miss T. Jardine, W. C. Kenake, Master Elmer Russell. In steerage, 61 Japanese for Yokohama, 50 Chinese for Hong Kong.

For Hamakua, per stmr Iwalani, September 3.—Father Andrew.

BORN.

HORE—In this city, Sept. 2, to the wife of Edward Hore, a daughter. ABLES—In this city, Sept. 1, to the wife of L. C. Ables, a son.

DIED.

KANAULU—In Kalia, Honolulu, September 1, 1896, the infant son of Newa and Lucy Kanaulu, aged 6 months. MEYER—In this city, September 3, 1896, Mrs. Marguerite E. Meyer, aged 22.

TIME TABLE

Wilder's Steamship Company

— 1896 —

S. S. Kinau,

CLARKE, Commander.

Will leave Honolulu at 10 o'clock a. m., touching at Lahaina, Maalaea Bay and Makena the same day; Mahukona, Kawahae and Laupahoehoe the following day, arriving in Hilo the same afternoon.

LEAVE HONOLULU.

Tuesday	Sept. 8
Friday	Sept. 18
*Tuesday	Sept. 23
*Friday	Oct. 2
Tuesday	Oct. 9
*Friday	Oct. 20
Tuesday	Nov. 10
*Friday	Nov. 20
*Tuesday	Dec. 1
*Friday	Dec. 11
Tuesday	Dec. 22

Will call at Pohoiki, Puna, on trips marked *

Returning, will leave Hilo at 8 o'clock a. m., touching at Lapauhoehoe, Mahukona and Kawahae same day; Makena, Maalaea Bay and Lahaina the following day, arriving at Honolulu the afternoons of Tuesdays and Fridays.

ARRIVE HONOLULU.

Friday	Sept. 4
Tuesday	Sept. 15
Friday	Sept. 25
Tuesday	Oct. 6
Friday	Oct. 16
Tuesday	Oct. 26
Friday	Nov. 6
Tuesday	Nov. 17
Saturday	Nov. 28
Tuesday	Dec. 8
Friday	Dec. 18
Tuesday	Dec. 29

Will call at Pohoiki, Puna, on the second trip of each month, arriving there on the morning of the day of sailing from Hilo to Honolulu.

The popular route to the volcano is via Hilo. A good carriage road the entire distance. Round-trip Tickets, covering all expenses, \$50.

S. S. Claudine,

CAMERON, Commander.

Will leave Honolulu Tuesdays at 5 o'clock p. m., touching at Kahului, Hanalei, Hamoa and Kipahulu, Maui. Returning, arrives at Honolulu Sunday mornings.

Will call at Nuu, Kaupo, once each month.

No freight will be received after 4 p. m. on day of sailing. This company reserves the right to make changes in the time of departure and arrival of its steamers WITHOUT NOTICE, and it will not be responsible for any consequences arising therefrom.

Consignees must be at the landings to receive their freight. This company will not hold itself responsible for freight after it has been landed. Live stock received only at owner's risk.

This company will not be responsible for money or valuables of passengers unless placed in the care of pursers.

Passengers are requested to purchase tickets before embarking. Those failing to do so will be subject to an additional charge of twenty-five per cent.

C. L. WIGHT, President.

S. B. ROSE, Secretary.

Capt. J. A. King, Port Superintendent, Honolulu, H. I., Jan. 1, 1896.

The W. H. Dimond parted one of her lines in leaving the dock yesterday, and shot away sooner than the pilot expected.

BY AUTHORITY.

FOREIGN OFFICE NOTICE.

Be it known to all whom it may concern, that Monsieur Louis Vossion having presented to this department his credentials from the Government of the French Republic as Consul and Commissioner for the French Republic, in Hawaii, all persons and all departments of the Government are requested to pay high consideration to his person, his property and his retainers, and give full faith, and attach full credit to all his official acts as such Consul and Commissioner.

HENRY E. COOPER, Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Department of Foreign Affairs, September 1st, 1896. 1791-11

SEALED TENDERS.

Will be received at the Office of the Minister of the Interior until 12 o'clock noon of WEDNESDAY, September 23d, 1896, for 1-room School House to be built at Kealahou and Keokea, Maui; and Alae, South Kona, Hawaii.

Plans and specifications can be seen at the Office of the Superintendent of Public Works, also at the Office of C. H. Dickey, Hailu, Maui, and J. D. Paris, Kealahou, Hawaii.

The Minister does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any bid.

J. A. KING, Minister of the Interior.

Interior Office, September 3rd, 1896. 1791-3t

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE

First Circuit, Hawaiian Islands.

Fredericka Cook vs. Clark Matthew Cook. Libel for Divorce.

The Republic of Hawaii:

To the Marshal of the Hawaiian Islands, or his Deputy, Greeting:

You are commanded to summon Clark Matthew Cook, defendant, in case he shall file written answer within twenty days after service hereof, to be and appear before the said Circuit Court at the August term thereof, to be holden at Honolulu, Island of Oahu, on Monday, the 8th day of August next, at ten o'clock A. M., to show cause why the claim of Fredericka Cook, plaintiff, should not be awarded to her pursuant to the tenor of her annexed petition. And have you then there with full return of your proceedings thereon.

Witness Hon. A. W. Carter, First Judge of the Circuit Court of (L.S.) the First Circuit at Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands, this 1